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SKETCH OF JUDGE EDWARD JOHNSTONE

By DR. J. M. SHAFFER

The picture accompanying this article is a good likeness of the subject of this sketch at seventy-five years of age. He was six feet and four inches high and weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. He was a notably handsome man, erect in carriage, shapely, of fair complexion, carrying the bloom which marks a perfect performance of the nutritive functions. He was courteous in manners and possessed the recognized marks of the well-bred gentleman. His voice was musical and his laugh in harmony with the satisfaction he felt in hearing or relating a wise or witty thing, of which he was very fond. The depressing passions seemed to be unknown to him, at least there is no record of manifestation of them among his intimate friends. He was endowed with the *Suaviter in modo* in an eminent degree; yet lacked nothing of the *Fortiter in re* when coolness, firmness and dignity demanded it. He came of a long-lived race, marked by splendid physical development.

He often spoke of the time when he looked upon the form and features of his father who lay in his coffin, having nearly completed his hundredth year. Many felt, also, when he lay in his coffin at seventy-six years, that there seemed to be all the power and machinery needed to add many other years. He was not wasted nor worn, shriveled nor shrunken, in the decrepitude of age, but as the picture is, so was his face the very day it was closed from mortal sight, in the profusion of flowers, bathed in the extreme unction of tears from loving eyes, gazed upon by hundreds who admired him for his nobility of character and those estimable qualities which endeared him to all who knew him.

His knowledge of books was varied and accurate. He was unostentatious. Making no pretensions to a specific acquaintance with the sciences and their revelations, he had a general idea of their scope and the main principles deduced from them. He was especially fond of the writings of the French and read the original with fluency. He clung with affection to the Latin poets, reading Virgil with delight and Horace with the highest enjoyment. He quoted freely and translated literally from their poems, odes, and satires, and never lost his love for their simplicity and beauty. The wideness of the range of his reading made him the most delightful of conversationalists. It was an unmixed pleasure to listen to him on any subject, he having the peculiar faculty of using the right word in the right place, and abounding in a vast store of apt illustration. His mind was full of facts of history, of philosophical epigrams, of witty aphorisms, personal recollections, and individual observations.

With all this store, with all these excellent qualities added to his legal studies and professional work, it may be thought singular that he has left no treatise, address, speech, lecture, no sustained effort, or other form of elaboration of his thought. He was not an orator, a writer, nor a speaker. How may this be interpreted? A singular timidity, perchance diffidence may be a better word, seemed to close his way to political preferment. To illustrate this, it is sufficient to say that his autobiography, written in his own hand in 1886 after repeated urgings by his most intimate friends and associates in business, and after many and sincere promises, occupies less than two small octavo pages of manuscript. And yet he could and did relate incidents of his life in the most charming way, in connection with his days at school, as lawyer, clerk, legislator, judge, in trade and business, for hours at a time. These were often of the most valuable character. Valuable? Yes, eminently so, as contributing to the contemporaneous history of the several periods of his active and useful life.

When a young man, in 1837, while a law student at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, he saw in a newspaper an offer of a prize of \$100.00 to be awarded the author of the best poem to be used at the dedication and formal opening of the first theater erected

west of the Mississippi River. The poem was to contain only so many lines, and was hedged about with other limitations. He entered the list. He wrote a poem, mailed it to Saint Louis and gave the matter no further concern. He came west the spring of 1837, and being in Saint Louis on the evening of July 3 of that year, he went with a friend to the theater. It was opening night. The curtain rose and, to his astonishment as well as delight, his own poem was read from the stage, receiving the hearty plaudits of the audience. He made himself known as the author, received the prize the following day, and the hearty congratulations of his friends who thought it an auspicious token that his good fortune and his twenty-second birthday could be celebrated together. As often as he narrated this fact he agreed it was one of the proudest moments of his life. He often promised to write this episode, and much is lost in not having it written by himself instead of being related at secondhand.

Many a person of his age and aspiration would have seized upon this golden opportunity and might have won fame, as well as riches and honor. Many a one from this beginning would have pursued literature as the work of life, and become enrolled among the mighty men whose pens have directed the civilization of the race. For after all those only live in the long, long future who have "written something worth reading." These live even after those who have "done something worth writing." Why did he return to his dry law books and his mechanical secretaryship, instead of grasping the occasion and turning to literature? The answer is found in that natural modesty and lack of self-appreciation which stood in the way of his being statesman, orator, author. This is forcibly illustrated in the fact that the *Gate City* reprinted this poem fifty years after its first presentation. Sam M. Clark, in introducing it, says, "It may not be improper to add that the author of this address is one of our well known citizens, upon whose head, although 'the snows that never melt have fallen abundantly, yet his

* * * age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, yet kindly.'"

Though exactly half a century had elapsed, July 3, 1887, Judge Johnstone declined to have the authorship made known, except

in the inferential way as above. And this, not because he saw no merit in his poem, for it is a beautiful and suggestive piece of versification. Two quotations will show somewhat of its character. He places the poet of England above the grandeur and greatness of the empire of Great Britain thus:

"Beware!" 'tis whispered. "This is holy ground.
Why? 'Tis on Briton's Isle our footsteps stand.
Nay, it is more! 'Tis Shakespeare's fatherland."

Concluding are these stanzas:

If e'er this house with scullion jesting rings,
Or desecrated be to vulgar things,
Let the bold player his presumption rue,
And curse the player, and his temple too.
But if the muse, enlightened, never strays
From out the pleasant path of Virtue's ways,
Then may fair genius sanctify this dome
And social pleasures find their lasting home.

And the last stanza is a fulfillment of prophecy:

And may this house be ever richly blest,
And stars arise hereafter in the west.

He was monotheistic in his views. A constant attendant at the Protestant Episcopal church, he enjoyed its form of service. The congregation in its varied positions of praise and worship was pleasant to his sight, and he delighted to hear and to take part in the responsive readings, and heartily enjoyed the music and singing. To him these services and ceremonies had no deep spiritual significance. He accepted nothing of the dogmatic beliefs crystallized into creeds, neither did he combat them. To him the Bible was a wonderful product of the genius and inspiration which came to the Israelitish poets. It had no supernatural sanctity; and it was like all other books, the subject of fair criticism and candid investigation. While he imagined that the people of that day and age would stone a man to death for gathering a few sticks on the Sabbath to kindle a fire, perchance to make a gruel for a sick child, according to the command of Moses, he regarded it as inconceivable that God should make so cruel and so absurd a command. He appropriated the broad faith of James Freeman Clarke as indicated in his "Ten Great Religions," and the "Legend of Thomas Didymus," by the same

author, was quite close to his conception of the nature, office, and character of the Christ. His belief in one Great Purpose governing the world by law, in immortality, in conscious personal identity, in the ultimate holiness and happiness of all God's human children, was a fixed principle. His own purity of life and rectitude of conduct were the resultant of this hearty and wholesome belief.

He was wont to quote:

When'er I take my walks abroad
How many poor I see!
What shall I render to my God,
For all his gifts to me?

He esteemed this as fairly good rhyme, but very poor philanthropy, not to say poor philosophy. He thought the invocation of the last two lines should be in the direction of rendering some of the gifts to the poor, rather than attempting to render anything special to God. It was a picture of the self-complacent man, and therefore the selfish man, looking around and seeing the poor, and then looking in and seeing his own gifts from God, and taking especial care not to distribute to the poor, but to piously render a vote of thanks for them.

He was a Democrat by education, by conviction, and by heredity. He was identified with that party and perhaps believed in a general way in the right and in the ability of the people to govern themselves, as an abstraction. He was never a candidate for any prominent political office and sparse opportunity was given to learn the lines upon which he builded his faith. He was the cautious and intelligent adviser of other people who sought office, and it is well known that men of the opposite party took counsel of him, though as to his vote no one is supposed to know anything. He could have attained high and exalted position in his party, for it trusted him and would have honored him, and very many of his political opponents would have helped him to place and power if he had chosen to enter the arena. What was his reason for declining the honors of the politician—rather of politics? His natural abhorrence of controversy.

He was timid, many thought to a fault, in expressing and

enforcing his opinions on great public questions, and was content to direct the minds of a few, that they in turn might direct the minds of the many. No one perhaps ever succeeded in provoking him into a discussion on controverted points. He admitted nothing and absorbed everything, not assailing or defending, but gently directing the conversation. Thus it appeared to one who was a combatant on the other side.

He knew the men and the workings of both parties better than any other person in Iowa, having been in their councils from its territorial existence down to the day of his death. He could have written more about them than any man now living. Possessing caution to a remarkable degree, he had the shrewdness to extract all he wished to know without showing his own opinion until the proper time for action. And he made no use of his confidence to the detriment of one side or the other.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1857 he was on the committees on Rules, Legislative Department, Incorporations, Militia, Judicial Department, Accounts, and School Fund. His name is stenciled in many places through the twelve hundred pages of the debates, not in long addresses or cumbersome reports, but in ready suggestions, short paragraphs, quick replies, and the conclusions of the supposed deliberations in the committee room.

Once he wrote a delightful newspaper column on the song birds of the forest and hedges and gardens. He discoursed poetically on the melody of their songs, of the utility of birds as the friends of the farmer and gardener, of the pleasing variety their presence and plumage gave to the landscape, and of the wrongfulness of killing them and using them as ornaments in female attire. An answer was printed combatting all of his propositions—setting forth that their early songs were a discomfort disturbing the hard worked man and woman in their needed morning slumbers; that birds were voracious in their appetites, destroying insects indiscriminately, not selecting those called injurious, and not refusing the large class called beneficial; that they would pass by swarms of larva and perfect insects to regale themselves on the luscious juices of berries and fruits, not eating them, but ruining them from pure wantonness; and that the

wearing of feathers as ornamentation and for use was no more cruel than the wearing of kid gloves, leather shoes, silk dresses, or a hundred other articles of apparel derived from the animal kingdom. Though this reply was open to abundant criticism, he made no rejoinder. He concluded that the reader might sift out the truth from its mixture of error in both articles, and reach his own conclusion without further debate.

He fell asleep, after this long, useful and honored life, at his home in Keokuk, Sunday evening, May 17, 1891, lacking forty-eight days of being seventy-six years old. At that date he was chairman of the Iowa Columbian Commission, member of the Iowa Soldiers' Monument Commission, and cashier of the Keokuk Savings Bank.

It is in the thought of many, in what manner human enterprises will be affected when a good and strong man interested in them is removed by death. Judge Johnstone is missed on the streets, in the public assemblage where his magnificent presence was the admiration of all, in his place of active work, in his church, but is it not especially as a pleasing memory? A cyclone or flood prostrates crops and houses and other emblems of human thrift and industry; a few days of sunshine and a little intelligent effort effaces every trace of the disaster. A fire sweeps away a regal city; another rises from its ashes. A gallant ship with its valuable cargo measured by gold and its more precious freight of human life is swallowed up in the sea; another ship is launched and nobly rides the waves. The commander of an army is stricken down, yet the mighty hosts present their unbroken columns. The king is dead, but there is no disintegration of the sovereignty, or stoppage in the wheels of progress and action of the realm. The president of a mighty republic falls, yet there is no jar in the machinery of the government, and in all its multiform influences, there is not a shadow of turning. The Judge frequently quoted *Haec est conditio vivendi*. In the realm of nature and in human affairs, such is the beneficent law of the loving God.

Keokuk, Iowa, May 17, 1892.

DIARY OF JOHN S. MORGAN, COMPANY G, THIRTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY¹

Sunday, January 1, 1865. A nice enough day, did not go to church. worked part of the day on Pay rolls. Evening spent at the house of Mr Goins in co with Mr Miller, in camp at 9, P. M. and drink Egg nog.

Monday, January 2. Not very well today. drill the co part of the time this P. M. Recd mail, a letter from Mattie

Tuesday, January 3. Feel rather blue but finish the Pay rolls P. M. Battalion drill was not out.

Wednesday, January 4. Still on sick list. Flag of truce at Picket port, News (?) 2,000 Rebs outside the lines desiring to come in and take the Oath.

Thursday, January 5. Rains incessantly from 5 A. M. Charles Shaw "E." Co. Detch'd as Post teamster shot in shoulder by an Indian soldier of the 9th Kansas, while coming after dark with load of wood. Genl. Orders No. 3 Regt Hd Qtrs. issued. Genl. Salomon now in comd of Post. Dist of Little Rock relieved pr Orders War Dept. Capt. Rankin gets his pistol stolen by a soldier of 3d Mich. with a box for K. co, whose conscience smote him to a confession and giving up the goods he yet had and paying for the balance. Capt Wright of 3d Iowa Battery, dismissed the Service for drunkenness on the street, subject to the approval of the President, Camp rumor (not reliable) 800 rebel soldiers came in today and took the Oath—

Friday, January 6. Begins to rain soon after revelie, turns to snow about 8. A. M. snows till 12 M, P. M. clear. At the theater, night.

Saturday, January 7. Beautiful day—Scout starts out lines closed—.

Sunday, January 8. Short light showers at intervals Genls R-s arrest of horse race proves to be 4 men all released Monday following. Rebels at Picket Port 170, to come in this week, others reported in camp 8 miles this side of Jenken's Ferry. (The 170. is reliable)

Monday, January 9. Gloomy day—Raining all day without any intermission. Mail in this P. M. see no Northern papers and hear no news

Tuesday, January 10. Was some what surprised this morning to find ground covered with snow snowing till 9, A. M. melts off P. M. Lt Sharman arrives at co.

¹In our January number we published the part of a diary of Lieutenant Morgan from February 24, 1863, to December 31 of that year. Herein we publish his diary extending from January 1, 1865, to August 10 of that year, when he reached home after being mustered out of service. The original diaries, well preserved, were presented to the Historical Department of Iowa by Lieutenant Morgan's sister, Mrs. I. M. Earl of Des Moines. As in our January issue, we follow the spelling, capitalization, abbreviations, etc., as they appear in the original diary.—EDITOR.

Wednesday, January 11. A splendidly beautiful day. I hear that the 2d Div is ordered down the river. Wm S. McCullough tells us he is mustered as 2d Lt.

Thursday, January 12. Beautiful day—The forces at Ft. Smith ordered to remain. rations sent up by boat. New organization of troop in this Dept talked of.

Friday, January 13. Drew Clothing, and issued same. nothing unusual transpires.

Saturday, January 14. Cross the river and spend the day in Col Whipples camp, his men appear well.

Sabbath, January 15. The 40th Iowa ordered to Lewisburg where it is reported our cavalry are attacked; they start at 2.30 P. M. on steam ferry boat Davenport.

Monday, January 16. Splendid weather. Lt Sharman quite ill and in our qtrs. Reported (?) Shelby on the Ark river above here. I. N. Ritner dies in Hosp. Battalain drill P. M.

Tuesday, January 17. Warm & pleasant. Genl Inspection by Capt Barnes A. A. I. G. 1st Div at 2 P. M. Sharman removed to Officers Hospital

Wednesday, January 18. Quite warm beautiful day. hear Lt S is no better. disease Pnumonia, Rumors (?) of fighting near Ft Smith and boats captured

Thursday, January 19. Battalain drill P. M. Lt. Sharman some better.

Friday, January 20. Reviewed at 12, M, by Genl Reynolds who compliments our Regt. Lt. Sharman, much worse. Capt L— and Lt Rice go to sit up with him Mill 7 mile from town burned by Rebs

Saturday, January 21. Wet drizzly rain all day. Fort detail relieved. Lt Seevers brings report of a march for 10 days. No orders until near noon, orders come to be ready by 8, A. M. tomorrow over to see Lt Sharman. he is better. Evening prevailing opinion that it is good bye Little Rock how are you Shrevesport. A cooperating column reported moving up Red River. nearly all the troops cav. & Inft to go.

Sunday, January 22. Morning drizzly, over to Amb. C. & to see Lt Sharman who is better before day. Regt to St Johns Square at 9 a. m. all there at 11.30 and start. 1st Mo cav. 1st Iowa cav 43d Ill Inft. 50th Ind Inft. 28th Wis Inft 9th Wis Inft 33 Iowa Inft. 2 secs. of 25th Mo battery, all light order. Roads rough. Camp at 4. P. M. at Mill burned by Webs jeorillas 8 miles from town. Snow from 3.30

Monday, January 23. Morning clear & cold with 3 inches of snow. off at 7.15 walking tolerable. teams sticks. P. M. bad bottom roads very bad camp at 1. P. M. at Widow Campbells marched 12 miles. Evening cold

Tuesday, January 24. Night cold, off at 7.30. Regt in rear roads very bad. Camp at dark in a wet swamp. marched 12 miles

Wednesday, January 25. Cold. off at daylight. road tolerable in Pine Bluffs at 12. camp at 1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town 40th Ia reported at the Rocks, and boats captured on Ark river. March today 13 miles Rations come up this Evening. 33d in advance today

Thursday, January 26. Night cold. ice 2 inches off. at 7. road bad 4 miles slow. rest of march fast. 1 pris. taken. 25 Rebs seen by scout. Make 12 miles. troops from Pine Bluffs with us 106th & 126th Ill. Inf't & 1 sec of Negro battery

Friday, January 27. Not so cold. prospect of rain, road muddy, marching hard. Mount Ebby at 2. P. M. camp at river at 3.30, after marching 18 miles, from Cav in camp, had killed one and captured 15, of Webs band. 1st Mo lost 1. Killed Pontoon laid cav with 2 days rations cross at 4. to ride all night to scare at Camden some of prisoners Haskells Employees

Saturday, January 28. Inf't in camp all day, forage party find plenty. 9. Wis Party bring in two prisoners Col Mackey & 3 of staff with guard of 50 cav cross river to get news of cav. Pantoon boats canvass. Fagan with 2500 reported at Montocello

Sabbath, January 29. Inf't in camp all day. A wounded Reb found in the brush near the bridge. at 12. M, Col Mackey returns. was out and camped 10 miles, heard nothing of Cav. At 1. P. M. go to see the Prisoners 25 in no. 1 spunky sergt. 2 little boys only temporarily detained. Cav return at 4 P. M. with 20 Prisoners & 95 head of cattle had been within 15 miles of Camden 2 last days pleasant.

Monday, January 30. Start back at 7. Morning drizzly Very hard marching. one Pris taken by the 9. Wis. dressed in uniform will Not say who or what he is. drizzly rain nearly all day.

Tuesday, January 31. Column moved at 7. Roads bad & marching very heavy. pass through Pine Bluffs at 1. P. M. camp 2 miles from town. The cavalry rec marching orders & turn over all thier Govt property Horses Wagons &c at Pine Bluffs

Wednesday, February 1. 33d in advance, drizzly rain most of day. Roads bad. train did not get up. we camp at 2 P. M. in field where is plenty of wood. Evening raining and prospects dismal

Thursday, February 2. Rained all night. train all day getting in. lie in camp. drizzly rain all day. to lighten the teams all the rations are issued 2 days bread, 4 days meat to last to the Rocks. 10 wagons sent to Bluffs. Could not cross a stream which was swollen. Rain ceased at 9. P. M.

Friday, February 3. Column moves early. make 8 miles to widow Campbell's, at 1. P. M. train up at 2.30. hot today & marching heavy.

Saturday, February 4. Last night pickets of 43d Ills Kill one capture one and see another bushwhacker. Colm moves at 6.30 for the Rocks, Roads $\frac{1}{2}$ good $\frac{1}{2}$ very bad. at the burned mill at 12, in our quarters at 3 P. M. Marching orders awaiting us Find our details all back from up rivers except corp schippers wounded in head and left

at Clarksville. Rebs captured the Chipawa with detail of 50th Ind. Rebs were 1500 with 3 pieces Artillery. boat crew parolled Raining this Evening. recd our mail but little of it.

Sunday, February 5. Morning ground covered with snow & sleet. damp ugly day. tore down our church for wood. Busy all day with Returns. 4 transports up Ark river. Peace rumors. Shreveport reported taken. Wilmington ours raining at night

Monday, February 6. Cool damp ugly day. busy all A. M. collecting unserviceable property, for the action of an inspector who inspected at our co at 2. P. M. until night busy about Dingemans watch, A. N. Corrin spends the evening. the 77th O left today on 6. a. m. train. 77th Ohio, 27th Wis. 28th Wis 50th Ind. 29th Ia. & 33d Ia in a detached Brig. under comdg of Gen Car.

Tuesday, February 7. Day cool. A. M. making Inspection reports. P. M. rec my commission as 2d Lt of co G. aggregate too low to muster. The Negro Brigade from Ft Smith is doing most of the Picket duty

Wednesday, February 8. Pleasant day. All day in quarters at night at the theatre. 6 cos of 27th Wis. leave this morning.

Thursday, February 9. Cool & raw today. a. m. spent running about. Called to see Charlie who is mending rapidly. Cory pretty sick H. Bowman back to the Co. Genl. Car relieved from the command of the Detached Brigade & Genl Veach late comdg at Memphis assigned to comd the Brigade The 29th Iowa left at 6.30 A. M. on the cars. P. M. drew & issued clothing. Boxing up surplus clothing to ship to Keokuck Subject to the order of Co commanders. Evening cool

Friday, February 10. Pleasant day. Lt Sharman made Regt. adjt. Lt Cory mustered us 1st Lt of co "G" Spend the Afternoon running over town. Parade at sunset. Evening in quarter.

Saturday, February 11. Beautiful day. 28th Wis leave this morning. A. M. in town for hinges for co desks. P. M. in camp. Evening in quarters. Sergt Killenbarger of 9th Iowa Cav in camp.

Sunday, February 12. Genl. Inspection at 10. A. M. P. M. with Sergt Killenbarger to see Lieut Sharman, who is improving daily, then to river. 50th rec orders to move tomorrow morning. Evening at Mr Goins, pleasant time. Day beautiful.

Monday, February 13. Rained all day. A. M. Send Boxes to express office, addressed to Alexander care of Wells & co Oskaloosa, 12. M orders to move at 5 A. M. tomorrow. P. M. in town to see frinds Ewing boys from 40th Iowa over, go to 9th Wis & have a gay old time. 2 recruits to Regt recd from Davenport.

Tuesday, February 14. Revelie at 3 A. M. Raining Regt moves out of camp at 6:30 a. m. & are on the cars at 8, a. m. cars were crowded, $\frac{1}{3}$ of men on top, at Duvalls Bluff at 1. P. M. on board steamer Paragon at 4 P. M. 50th Ind on board Rowena we tie up 30 mile below. Duvalls Bluffs a perfect mudhole. Left mail at the Rock, which was not destributed. Rained almost incessantly all day.

Wednesday, February 15. Start at 2 A. M. Rowena passed us in the night, touched at St Charles at 8. A. M. negro Regt. there & fortifications Landed at mouth of White river at 1. P. M. & camped $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from river at 2 P. M. carried all our water from the river 126th Ill & detachment of 1st Ind Cav garrison this Post under comd of Genl ———. Liu Wm Wallace arrives from Pine Bluffs with F. I. & K cos of 1st Iowa Cav enroute for Memphis. Some 6 or 8 boats here Weather Pleasant.

Thursday, February 16. Reville early, at 8. A. M. went on board the Ben Stickney, 50th on board Peytonia, both large boats were fired on above Helena. Peytonia had 4 men Killed 4 wounded. Stickny one wounded Genl Lu. Wallace & Luit on board the Ben Stickny. At 8:20 leave for below Meet the A—— with an Ill cav Regt on board meet several boats not loaded with soldiers. Officers on a gay. No enlisted men allowed in cabin this evening. going to dance. 2 recruits recd 13th assigned to co G. fills our co to the minmum. finest kind of weather

Friday, February 17. Boat landed at 12. O clock last night at Scippers landing to unload freight was up saw several hundred bales of cotton guarded by a gunboat. at 9. a. m. landed to ward 1 mile below Millikens bend got off and took a walk. At 12. M. landed at Vicksburg. walked over town was in some 20 of the celebrated holes, & on top of the Court house boat leaves at 7. P. M. Genl M. L. Smith commands here. Genl A. J. Smith will comd an expedition from here soon. his comd is here. Met & recognized Dr Huntsman [?] Beautiful weather.

Saturday, February 18. Had a good run during the night A. M. Passed Natchez but did not get to see any of the city except "Natchez under the hill." boat stopping but a few minutes. At 11.30 at the mouth of Red River where are stationed 8 gunboats & Monitors to guard the river. here had a sight of the formidable Rebel Ram Tennessee. She is a formidable looking vessel. at 1.45. landed at Murgauge. Saw Warren Alney, & took on board 1 battalion of 2 N Y. Cav. Place defended by 7 negro Regts & battery. Rebs close. Start down at 6.30

Sunday, February 19. Pass Port Hudson in the night also Battan Rouge. all day passing through the richest contry I ever saw. fine plantations splendid houses & villages of negro houses in regular order with streets; land at Carrolton at 3. P. M. go off & look around but few troops here. Saw flowers in bloom, & oranges on trees. town all the way from here to New Orleans which place we land at at 4 P. M. Gnl Reports. we then cross & disembark at Algiers at 4.30. any amount of Black troops, & our Brigade which is again disorganized. Hear that Genl Steele is removed. Genl Veach assigned the comd of a Div, raining when we land and 10. P. M. before our things get to camp. no wood & no fire. More than 200 sailing vessels lying in river here and about 50 to 100 steamboats some 20 gunboats, no end to small craft. Some troops leave on a steam sailing vessel for 3d time wrecked and loss 15 men

Monday, February 20. Cleared off at night. Any amount of huckster women in camp by day light. A. M. in New Orleans to muster, did not succeed. P. M. in N. O. for order of discharge failed on act of not finding Genl & staff. Regt inspected P. M. clothing cut down. 27th Wis 29th Iowa & 35 Wis leave on board W. Thomas this P. M. Algiers a small place & dirty. New Orleans a fine City streets clean all stone. was in the St Charles Hotel. Orders to start tomorrow

Tuesday, February 21. Was over in town A. M. Regt. expected to leave P. M & Genl V— would not forward application for discharge. P. M. Regt drew twins, "Belle ve Dere" our ship, come but the Capt would not take on more than two Regts. The 77th Ohio embarked Storm comes up about 5 P. M. Men all get wet, but make merry. Go to bed about 8, the storm still raging. Seagulls plenty

Wednesday, February 22. The 28th Wis embark on the Belle ve Dere. Raining still. Our wagons loaded on Belle ve & detail sent around with them, the Regt to go by car to lake Ponchartrain Genl A. J. Smiths Corps landing 4 miles below on the east side continues to rain & blow. Washingtons Birthday hundreds of flags & a national salute.

Thursday, February 23. Very little mail Belle Ve Dere starts A. M. at 2 P. M. our Regt on board the Izetta to cross to depot. drop 4 miles below, & return to depot. unload at 4 P. M. raining hard. move up to depot. an Irish girl brings out hot coffee for some of the boys. at 7. load on the cars & have a 20 minutes run to Lake city, on Lake Pontchartrain where at 8. P. M. cos B. G. & K embark on board steam ship Alabama. find it full of mules & about 300 men of some 7 regts. 35 Wis, 7th Vermont, 27 & 28th Wis 1st La. &c. at 10 weigh anchor and are off.

Friday, February 24. Rained all night Boys all wet. offs of 33d. no blankets & lay on cabin floor. rains all day and heavy wind, at 12. see no land. at 5 P. M. at Grants Pass. an draw eats. have to give up some to our officers. I am ordered on duty. wind up so that the gulf is not safe boat draws too much water to go through the pass. quite a no sea sick today. rations running low.

Saturday, February 25. Slept well, rained all night. At 10. a. m. start through pass. aground at 11. Brown with 4 co of our Regt passes us here. Men running short of rations & begin to complain at 2 P. M. Small steamer Mustang comes to our relief. transfer men and baggage. Ship floats fast an hour again right in the pass abreast of Ft Powell, when she gets off Mustang runs alongside and transfers back. 3 reb deserters from Mobile come to us on Mustang. about 5.30 Ship touches at Ft. Gaines. thence to 4 mile above Ft. Morgan, at 7. P. M. disembark, march through sand $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile to camp. on the beach of Gulf. sleep within 200 yds of Gulf. breakers high & night clear. a Grand sight. 30 000 men here now.

Sunday, February 26. Fine day. hunt shells on the beach, see the porpoises, &c camp on banks of white sand covered with scrub oaks

plenty of fresh water by digging in the sand. boys wade in the bay & gather oysters Plenty of them. troops landing nearly all the time, can send no mail

Monday, February 27. Make out Muster Rolls. Co draws shoes & dog tents. Raining this evening. The balance of Regt get in a little before dark

Tuesday, February 28. Rain during the night. this morning go up to Ft Morgan 5. Miles to try to be mustered. No mustering officer this side of the Bay. P. M. Regt mustered. Evening sets in raining again. News that Charleston is ours.

Wednesday, March 1. Raining this morning. get a pass to go to Ft. Gains to Muster. So foggy boat does not run. continues to rain by spells all day—Discharge read

Thursday, March 2. A. M. to Ft. Morgan. at 12 M. Steamer Tamalapas crosses. to Ft Gaines, I succeed in being mustered to date from Feb 21 st 1865. Judge Ft Gaines not so good a fort as Ft. Morgan. Return to camp at 5 P. M. Regt just from Parade listening to speech from Agent of Orphan Asylum, Regt Subscribed about \$5000. a brig loaded with lumber & hay was wrecked on sand Island yesterday during the fog. Meet an old friend Joel Deweese of 23d Iowa

Friday, March 3. Rumor in camp today that Mobile is evacuated. dont know. & that a blockade runner was captured. Evening both rumors false. Jewish smuggling craft loaded with Liquors was seized & confiscated beautiful day but misty rain in the evening

Saturday, March 4. Storm in night. sand wouldn't hold tent pins. get wet &c. day somewhat cool. Nothing unusual going on. 24 yr's old.

Sunday, March 5. Morning with major Boydston to Ft Morgan to go to Ft Gaines No boat. All through fort. Near the pier & within 400 yds. of Ft. a pole which is fixed to the turret of the Gunboat Tecumseh sunk by the explosion of a torpedo, shows the watery grave of 100 brave boys, who are yet in the great iron coffin 30 ft below the surface, 1 mile out a smokestack sticks out of the water. a little this side the pier is the wreck of the Reb Gunboat Gaines, crippled & beached during the action P. M. in camp. Service at 3. P. M. News—35 men of our Regt lately exchanged are at New Orleans—Col Benton of 29th Iowa, & Col Glasgow of 23d Iowa appointed Brevet Brig. Genl's by the President, Detailed tonight to take charge of fatigue party tomorrow. All experienced Rail, Road, men called for, to report to Capt Jackson. It is the purpose to make a permanent Rail Road from Ft Morgan to Navy Com & extend around the Bay to Mobile as the Army advances.

Monday, March 6. Start with fatigue party at 7.30 work until 5 P. M. grading Rail Road tracks. 700 men at work grade about 2 miles. At 12. M. great smoke in the direction of Mobile, at 3 P. M. it is reported that Mobile is burning (?) in camp all evening.

Tuesday, March 7. Day rather cool to be agreeable drilled the co. P. M. 1 hour, rained at 3 P. M. News is that a Rebel Ram French built has appeared in the Gulf, monitor moves up to Flag ship. Reb flag of truce report that news in Mobile is Beauregard has defeated Sherman, & that Lee was evacuating Richmond. The Rebel force at Mobile is augmenting. Deserters report one division of Hoods army 10000 strong to have arrived there.

Wednesday, March 8. Last night rained hard with heavy thunder & vivid Lightning. The Brigade is inspected at 2 P. M. by Maj Genl. Osterhaus. hear artillery all the time every day from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M. batteries practicing. Dan Costellos Show exhibits at the Cove tonight. Col Lofland presents me a sword.

Thursday, March 9. A. M. Go to Commissary at Ft. Morgan to buy provision for Mess. get to ride most of way to & from. Ship load of troops at the pier near the Ft. papers from New Orleans of the 6th nothing new. Gen Field order no. 1. from Genl Canby Capt Prince detailed to take charge of Pioneer Corps. Some Regts rec large mail, Henry Shull arrives. Reports Dan Wiser dead Raining from 2. P. M. Evening stormy

Friday, March 10. Last night quite cold, strong North wind, morning very cold & windy, no wood, water in Gulf two ft— lower on beach than any time since we have been here, bushels of shells, see a small porpoise lieing out on the beach, too rough all day for drill, P. M. after Oysters up the bay. At 8.30 P. M. notice signal lights followed by a rocket from one of the Monitors, Reported that 3 Reb Rams were seen in the Gulf. A rumor current that our Brigade will be sent to Charleston. Evening cold

Saturday, March 11. Much more pleasant today. All the Gunboats & Monitors move out early this morning, going up the Bay toward Mobile, A little before 9. A. M. heavy firing. Many rumors as to where the fleet was at work. the firing was a good distance off & kept up incessantly all day except from 1.30 to 3 P. M. No news in from the fleet this evening

Sunday, March 12. A. M. Inspection & Reading Articles of War to the company P. M. reading Fabiola, N. O. papers of 10th no news, this morning all the Gunboats lay in the cove. the firing was on some of the forts in the vicinity of Mobile. Service at 3 P. M. weather cool Genl Canby on the Pout this P. M. artillery practice today

Monday, March 13. Rather a pleasant day. Officers ordered to take to dog tents. G. Steenwyk joins company Lieut Sharman gone home with his mother. Lt Cory recs his detail this evening.

Tuesday, March 14. Commenced raining at, 12 O'clock last night, rained all the balance of night with moon shining brightly took breakfast in our tents, rained until 2. P. M. Gulf sure high.

Wednesday, March 15. Rained most of night, A. M. clear, drilled

co., P. M. driven from drill by rain. rains all evening & most of night. T. Thomas joins co from N. O.

Thursday, March 16. Pleasant day although cool morning, drill A. M. at 2. P. M. orders to move tomorrow with 3 days cooked rations. Go over to Commissary for box of sea biscuit & see the supply train loading, popped the last of the pop corn from home. Mail comes to the Regt at 9. P. M. was up late getting ready.

Friday, March 17. Revelie at 2.45, breakfast at 3.30 Genl call at 5. Brigade forms on the Gulf beach at 6 column of the 3d Div moves out at 8.30; in a quandary about Corys valise; at 11. pass the camp of 1st Brig 2d Div which is ahead, all Kinds of supplies left in camp & no one to pick them up. road sandy & marching heavy, we camp at 2 P. M 10 miles from the Cove Miller & I take a stroll through the woods which we find full of spanish moss flowers cactus &c find some families on the Bay Beach got some sweet milk to drink. Boys get plenty of Oysters in the slough near by where they have been planted hear that the Monitors and Gunboats all left the Cove soon after we did. We had a long talk with the women, brush so thick could hardly get back to camp. day has been warm.

Saturday, March 18. Regt on the road at 6. at 7.30 made Bon secure bayou. see great heaps of oyster shells more low ground today. they bay & gulf one place at the neck not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile apart. Hear heavy guns all P. M. supposed to be the fleet at Mobile, move about 10 miles today. We see one happy wench. we were the first yankees she had seen. After dark a squad of 15, belonging to the Div. 2 of whom belong to our Regt get into camp. They were at Ft. Gaines Hosp. crossed to Morgan & finding their Regt gone pushed on & walked all the way from the Cove today. They report Genl. Veaches Div. coming right on & Genl Smiths Corps landing at the Cove & will start Monday The Estimate is 10000 men with us & 20000 more to follow & we expect to form junction with Steele, who started from Pensacola the 17th with between 20000 and 25000 men

Sunday, March 19. Breaks camp early but wait to corderoy the road, move but 6 miles today $\frac{2}{3}$ of the road had to be corded before the train could be taken across, rests frequent & long. I read several papers during rests. Pass a house in which is found powder & back of which a few cavalry sabres & plenty of sweet potatoes nice ones. have now a continued pine swamp with no under brush, but a thick growth of grass a great deal like our prairie grass, this is called the Meadows

Monday, March 20. Regt in line to move at 6. Rec orders to wait. At 12. I am sent with a detail to corderoy the road. The train all stuck in the mud. men pull the wagons out with ropes. At 3. I am relieved and report to the Regt. At 3.40 Regt in line to guard a train of 20 wagons, (all that had been got over) to the other Brigade ahead, as they are out of rations. Met Genl Grangers ambulances one mile out, begins to rain before we get through rains hard & is very dark. Get through

at 9. The train sticks in the mud & is hard to get through. hear cannonading on the Bay all P. M. we are now in the turpentine orchards, hundreds of pounds of resin on the trees, get supper at 9, raining, retire at 10. Genl Veaches Div has overtaken our rear. The Regt moved 6 miles today.

Tuesday, March 21. Rains hard all night. ground flat & all drawn out of bed. Rains all A. M. 1st Brig 2Div starts out early men pull the batteries through. Some Rebs seen yesterday, one Brig reported within 3 miles (?) train did not get through, heavy detail out cording the road & building a bridge washed away by last nights rain heavy cannonading on the Bay. all P. M. Bertrams Brigade gets through to Fish river & find 1 Div of Smiths corps there, we have good fires of resin

Wednesday, March 22. Fine day; lay in camp all day quite a no of the men out to forage. see some Rebs. Capt sent back with detail for rations. Men pull the wagons. Evening Genls Granger & Veach have Hd Qtrs in our camp. Heavy artillery heard all day supposed by some to be Steele fighting Genls. Canby Smith & Osterhaus are at Fish river Foragers sees the ruins of a large turpentine factory. destroyed by fire about 2 weeks ago, which accounts for the big smokes we had noticed & find 100 prs good new drawers & 200 prs negro's cotton pants

Thursday, March 23. Revelie late, the Genl had blown in the 50th Ind & 7th Vermont before our revelie. Our Brigade gets up before our breakfast is over this was unexpected. Genl blows before the men have breakfast We are on the move at 7 hear the troops at Fish river are in line of battle expecting an attack move very slowly first 2 miles cording nearly all the road. latter part of the road pretty good & move right along. At 1. P. M. cross the river on the pontoons to the tune. "Out of the wilderness" or "Johnny stole a ham." Was until 4. A. M. getting camped were on 3 different grounds before we got settled, one time tents were being pitched & supper preparing, several boats & gunboats lie in the river. This morning the pickets were driven in by a force variously estimated from 600 to 1000. 3 rebs killed 3 of ours wounded, the 4th Iowa & 32d Iowa are here with Smith 25000 men here now

Friday, March 24. Fatigue party goes out at 5. a. m. to unload boats. spend A. M. going to the Commissary for grub. and writing. P. M. go with Lt Loughridge to camp of 8th Iowa, while there this Regt rec's orders to be ready to march at daylight tomorrow morning with 4 days rations in in their haver sacks. Genl Smiths whole corps rec's the same orders. We see post of the line of breastworks about this camp, which are good & strong & 9 miles in extent, seems as though these things come by magic, they rise so quick. Genl Veachs Div gets in this P. M.; After dark the train comes in, there is a big shout when the train crosses the pontoons. They lost by bushrangers 14 men drivers, & as many

mules. Lt Loughridge & I were out after Tattoo to learn the cause of the cheering when the train was coming in, & hear some sweet music in another Regt. Word in camp that in a skirmish 3 miles from camp this P. M. several men were wounded. 2 ambulance loads said to have come in.

Saturday, March 25. Genl Smiths corps commences moving at daylight; go out to see them pass; we rec orders to drill from 10. to 11. A. M. This order is countermanded & orders to be ready to move immediately. 5 days rations are issued to the men to be carried in the haver sacks. The 13th Corp begin to move at 1. P. M. at 3.30 Regt falls in line & moves out. march slow, and are to 9. P. M. getting to camp 5 miles from Fish river station. Saw where the trees were marked where the skirmish had occurred. I was detailed for picket as soon as I got to camp, had to go right out. The train sticks in the mud 3 miles back & our grub did not get up, boarded with the boys. Lt Hook Co C. detailed today as A. C. M. 3d Div. The following promotions in co "G" are announced today. Sergt A. Templeton to be 1st Sergt. Corp A. J. McCollum to be sergt. Privates W. H. Downing T. J. Vineyard. H. J. Vanderwan & J. Lemons to be Corporals, Corp W. Thomas at his own request is reduced to the ranks

Sunday, March 26. Nothing unusual last night. I am relieved at 6. A. M. & marched the pickets to the Regt. which is on the road at 6.45, at which time the train is getting up. The troops move out on 3 roads. Bertrams Brigade on the left, Smiths Corps on the right & Grangers corps in the centre, as we march through the camp ground of 16th Corps am surprised at the completness & extent of the breast-work constructed by them last night. At 12. M. our advance is fixed on by a Reb Picket post, on a hill on which the corps halts & goes into camp at 7, good running water near. We fortify immediately. A negro comes in who reports having seen Steeles army near Blakely, we are tonight within 2 miles of Spanish Fort a strong position on top of a hill mounting 16 heavy guns besides other bateries about it, the 3 columns fire each a signal gun on their camp ground to denote their situation. this is responded by the Gunboats, in the Bay. Expect to invest Spanish Fort tomorrow. It is rumored that Bertram captured by surprise battery of 6 guns. (doubtful)

Monday, March 27. The whole command stood to arms from revelie until daybreak. troops in the rifle pits too. at 9.15 the column moves out at 10. we are in line of battle & the artillery opens on the forts of which we discover 3. Bertram brought his brigade up to our camp at daylight but was ordered back double quick, he had taken out of the road 15 torpedos, an orderly had been killed by the explosion of one last night, begins to sprinkle at 10. & P. M. rains quite hard. Our batteries keep up a steady firing to get the range & get a reply but the enemy replies but little. The skirmish line pushes up to within 150 yds of the Reb works and keep them well down behind them, it is re-

ported that Smith who has closed in on the right had captured a rebel ammunition train. Regts are camped at dark in hollows behind hills protecting them from the fire of the enemy, large working parties are out all night building breastworks & strong skirmish line is kept out to protect them. I hear of 3 men killed & some 10 wounded. The Bay in front of the Fort is said to be literally sown with torpedos & this Fort is said to be the Key of Mobile protecting one of the main channels of the Bay

Tuesday, March 28. Working parties return at daylight at which time the ball opens again. The Enemy were reinforcing last night from Mobile, a little bolder & give us a shell occasionally & quite a no of minnie balls fly over our heads, one of the 35th Iowa is killed in camp near us while packing his Knapsacks. At 9.30 Cos. "G" & "B" ordered out as sharpshooters & skirmishers had to advance 400 yds through fallen timber exposed to the fire of the enemy, while advancing, Martin Walraven was wounded in the right fore arm. gain our position within 100 yds of the Fort & throw up earth works to protect us, were relieved at 3.30 by co K, in coming away John Metz is wounded in the left shoulder & Jo. Dungan in the back passing into the thigh, K Co is to stay until morning. Our Gunboats get up close enough to lift a few shells into the main fort this P. M. When this is seen the boys raise a shout for we all depend a great deal on the Monitors. All the Regts build earthworks from 6 to 10 ft. high to camp behind, 1 man of the 50th Ind Killed by a shell while in camp some guns in our camp broken by a shell. The 1st Ind heavy artillery is reported to have arrived at the landing with 72. Mortors & heavy Parrot guns. It is rumored that our gunboats sunk one & disabled one transport for the enemy. 4 rockets sent up from the fort & it is rumored that the Inftry is being transported to Mobile.

Wednesday, March 29. E. Co relieves K. before daylight. The enemy & our skirmishers talked all night. Rebs say their torpedos had sunk one of our Monitors & would sink the rest of them. Rains part of the day. We strengthen our protection. I learn that the Monitor which was sunk is the Milwakee she is not destroyed & will probably be raised soon. another the Osage was sunk today by a torpedo name Osage. The Pioneer Corps have taken out of the road 18 more torpedos made of 64 lb percussive shells, barely buried, the weight of a man on them will explode them. The Gunboatman have raised several from the Bay are out in skiffs hunting them. The enemy shell the skirmish line sharply all day.

Thursday, March 30. At 12. last night the Jonnies made a charge out of their forts on the skirmish line, draw it in on the left where the 7th Vermont was stationed, camps wise all around & on the alert. brisk firing for an hour, some rain falling about this time. At 3. A. M. co C. relieves Co E. on the skirmish line. They come in all whole & were not drivn back. reported that about 30 of the 29th Iowa were gobbled

by the 7th Vermont giving back & letting the Jonnies in their rear; The day passes so so. Artillery firing from both sides. Reb Mortar boats shell us considerably & heavy firing on the skirmish line all day, some of the heavy guns to be put in position tonight. This evening the reported capture of the men of the 29th is contradicted Co "C" is relieved after dark & bring off 3 prisoners with them, they were out sharp shooting & got to close. They talk confidently & say we can never take Mobile or Spanish Fort which by their act is manned by 6000 reinforcing every night, one Brigade of the 16th A. C. is sent off this P. M. as guard to supply train with rations for Genl Steele who is in the vicinity of Blakely & reports to Genl Canby that he can keep reinforcements from coming here by land or allow it. Genl C. says to allow it. (this is rumor) There is a telegraph from Genl Canbys Hd Qtrs to all the Div Hd Qtrs & to the landing at our new base about 4 miles from our position. The Rebels use heavier guns today. Have a chill this morning & feel quite ill all day.

Friday, March 31. Rested tolerably last night, At 8. A M. The batteries open on the Forts & keep up a vigorous shelling for 3 hours. P. M. the felled timber front of the forts where our skirmish line is gets on fire. Rebs open on them with shell & small arms. Could not see how the skirmishers could stand the heat & firing but they did it nobly, firing became so heavy at 6. P. M. the men were ordered to arms Co G. was ordered to the forward rifle pits to reinforce Co. B as a support to the skirmishers, Capt Ledyard was on duty as Brig off of the day, which left me in comd of the co. I took them down on the double quick although almost too weak to stand. The bullets whistled thick around but no one was struck. At 11. P. M. the heavy firing ceased & I recd orders to keep my co in the pits all night. I hear of several men being killed but none from our Regt, hear a report that on our right Smith with some of the heavy Parrots disables one of the Enemy's gunboat & drives another off 2 miles, one battery of heavy guns on our left is silenced by the fire save the main Fort. It is rumored that Thomas has made connection with Steele. The Gunboats advance slowly taking out the torpedos, advanced about 100. yds and that Genl Maury commands at Mobile & Genl Gibson at Spanish Fort. We rec mail today one from Cous John who is with Thomas & says under date of 10th Feb that the comd was preparing for an expedition against Mobile.

Saturday, April 1. Lay in the rifle pits all night. Could hear Smith in the night shelling the Reb transports during the night. Were relieved at 8. A M. & march the co to camp, have a chance to send out mail at 10. I write in a hurry a letter home. Alexander Moore, who has been guarding at the wharf was up today & reports the Monitor Milwaukee to have been raised, but another Monitor lies over a torpedo which they are trying to remove without exploding it, one man lost his life by fooling with a torpedo which had been taken out. Capt Ledyard hurt himself last night while inspecting the picket line & is ordered to the

rear by the Doctor leaving the co in my charge, P. M. am told the torpedo exploded in the bay & sunk the monitor which was on it. Boys busy all day building bombproofs to get into where the enemy begins to shell us. There was a vigorous shelling kept up all day. After getting to bed was waked by the Adj't who brought me a detail for the co to go out at 3 A. M. to the paralel about 100 yds to rear of the skirmisher for a support to them

Sunday, April 2. Get the co up at 2. A. M. to get their breakfasts. At 3 take them to the paralel & get our position before daylight, bullets & shell keep a continual screeching & whistling over our heads. About dark Co B which was on the skirmish line bring down a man wounded in the head, his name is William Harris, at 8. we are relieved & return to camp, is after 10. before we get supper over & get to bed. not being right well the day has worn heavy on me. One piece of good news is the arrival of 300 prisoners captured by Steele, one Maj Genl was killed I am told that when the prisoners were captured a soldier presented his gun at the Genl saying to him dismount & surrender, the Genl said I will surrender but will dismount for no one but a commissioned officer Mr. soldier thought he was not safe on horseback & as he still refused to dismount shot him killing him instantly.

Monday, April 3. Go to the rear this A. M. to see Capt who I find keeping pretty quiet, go to the Commissary & draw 30 days rations, as money has played out. Tobacco is issued to the men today. Every thing about the same today along the line, Heavy details out building forts to mount heavy guns behind The enemy shell those working parties so that it is not a safe business. 75 more prisoners arrive from Genl Steele, the night of the 1st Genl Smith fired on a tug towing a barge, the tug cut loose & run leaving the barge to float in to land, it was loaded with hospital supplies & there was found on it a letter from the surgeon of the fort to some friends in Mobile which stated that "the enemy's sharpshooters annoy us a great deal" & "have killed many of our men"

Tuesday, April 4. Mail was to leave the camp at 12 today; sat down to write a letter before I was $\frac{1}{2}$ through was detailed to take charge of a squad of 30 men with spades for fatigue & report with them at Div Hd. qtrs. I reported with the detail at 11. A. M. some mistake had been made with reference to the detail as the A. A. G. expected my detail to have axes. waited with the men until he rode to Brig. Hd. qtrs to ascertain how the mistake had occurred, he returned at 12, M. & ordered me to report at a two gun battery. on the left & near spanish fort. I found the battery & put the men to work to finish it. The 1st Ind heavy Artillery mount 2 30 lb Parrots here while we are at work. These guns are intended to play on the Rebel water battery which annoys us more than all their other guns, while we were at work a staff officer rode around giving orders for all the batteries around the whole line to open out at 5 P. M. & fire 40 ronds to each gun, with intervals

of 3 mins. finished the battery a little before 4, but had to hold the detail to tear down a breastwork in front of it which was to come down just before time to open out, at 20 mins before 5 Capt of Battery ordered the work down, men all worked lively as there was danger of the Rebs firing on the party, two men having been wounded here yesterday. Just 3 mins before 5 finished that job & falling the men in started for camp about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant & if the Rebs replied to our batteries in point blank range, had not advanced from the battery more than 200 yds until the whole part of our line was ablaze, walked fast to camp. Rebs did not reply & no accidents occurred. after arrived in camp the Jonnies lifted a few shot over, they tried to sharpshoot our gunners from their fort & sent the balls uncomfortably close. The 33d Mo. & 35th Iowa & 12th Iowa moved in this evening again to our camp our Brig is ordered to the left to fill the places of these Regts. At 8. P. M. fall in & move in the darkness with a little sprinkle of rain 1 mile to the left of our camp, find very poor quarters, lie down almost anywhere for the night.

Wednesday, April 5. Was late in the morning before I arose as being fatigued by the tramp over last night I felt like taking all the rest I could get. At 9. the Col laid off the camp & ordered each co to construct a bomb proof large enough to contain all the men. We all worked hard until noon when the Regt was ordered to move to the left about $\frac{1}{2}$ its length, this by order of genl Granger. This move cheated the 4 cos on the left out of their forenoon's work; we all went at it with a will to make the best of a bad bargain, worked until 4, P. M. when the men were all so fatigued that I thought it best to suspend active operations although we had no cover yet This was more especially necessary as I was ordered on Picket on the skirmish line with my co. each man to be supplied with 100 ronds of cartridges, & we are to remain 24 hours, at 7. follow out my written instructions & report with the co in front of the 27th Wis. to the left of our Regt, where I find the Brig. off. of the Day. ordered by him to the right of the 28, Ill. where I was to find the off. of the Day of the 2 Brig. halted the men & hunted about 15 minutes before I could find any one to report to, was ordered out on the line in front of the 2d Brig, went out through a sap. I was ordered to work my men all night to widen the ditch we stood picket in. I tried it but the men were so tired & worn out, that although they did not complain much I had not the heart to keep them at work, & arranging for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the men to be on the watch all the while I allowed $\frac{2}{3}$ of them to sleep.

Thursday, April 6. The Rebs in front of us fired but little during the night, they shelled our working party at the 6 gun battery close by us from the mortar battery. In the Afternoon, I worked the men some. The Rebs were quieter than usual all day, our batteries give them a few rounds in the evening. After dark the mortar battery of the Rebs opens on our working party again. Several bombs are thrown at it by our

mortar batteries. Some think by the signs of the times that the Jonnies are silently leaving the place, the news from Grant Sherman & Thomas is good, in honor of which successes by order of Genl Canby a salute of 100 guns is fired by the Gunboats & the land batteries. I am told by those who had an opportunity to know, that during the cannonading the evening of the 4th something blew up in Spanish fort throwing 5 men 10 or 15 ft above the work. Men on picket that night say they said 16 men carried out of the same fort & buried. The battery men say the cannonading killed & wounded 100 rebels. I dont know how they get their information. I am relieved at 8. P. M. by co "C" & march the co to camp, find supper ready. Temp & I put up our tent gather bedding and retire at 11. P. M. at which hour shells are flying freely on the right & centre.

Friday, April 7. Had bad cold & did not rest any too well last night did not get up until called to breakfast. sky has the appearance of rain. I go to the camp of our teams in the rear to draw clothing for the co, send it over by Bowman & go on to the Commissary to get some grub for our mess see a train starting to Steele who is said to have taken Blakely destroying with his artillery every house but one, he can not hold his army in the town on account of the Reb iron clads shelling him out. A sergent from Steeles comd. says the Mobile paper states their loss the 1st day we came in here at 400 killed & wounded, estimates our loss at double that when in fact it was not over 100 begins to rain while I am at the com. I stop at camp of teams to talk to Capt & wait for the rain to cease Capt is getting along finely & expects to be for duty within a week, he tells me of one of the 35th Wis who had his leg blown off by the explosion of a torpedo in the road not far from his camp, ceases raining & I retire to camp at 11 o'clock, after dinner issue the clothing & then work on our bomb-proofs except about an hour from 1.30 to 2.30 while it was raining, heavy detail for picket from our regt. co I is out tonight for a reserve & a detail of 2 com. off & 60 men in front with orders to advance the line. Each man takes a spade. At, 11. P. M. heavy firing on the Right of Smiths corp small arms used much there are a great many reports flying about camp, of which the following are some, & I cant say they are true or false. Faragut has arrived & taken comd of the fleet. a chain of 78 torpedos was taken up. a mine is nearly completed under the forts.

Saturday, April 8. There was tremendous heavy firing last night frmo 11. to 1. the sky was lighted with the flash of small arms, could not determine whether it was on the right of Smith or left of Steele, some heavy guns used. After breakfast heavy Guns & rapid firing off to our right. I go out on the left to the bay & take a look at Mobile. The Jonnies throw shells uncomfortably near me out there. returning to camp spent most of this day writing. Capt sent me a paper of the 5th full of good news & rumors of peace propositions from Lee. This afternoon news from Steele is that last night Steele charged on a water

battery which the gunboats try to shell him out of & not succeeding the Jonnies charge him 3 times without success he is reported to have taken some prisoners, & later in the evening the report is in that he turned the guns of the captured battery on a ram & brought her in. At 5 P. M the batteries all round the line opens on the enemy's work for one hour, the enemy replies quite briskly for a little while but cant stand it long. About 5.30 heavy musketry firing was heard in front of Smiths Corps & by the yelling it was evident one party or the other was making a charge. I was detailed for picket & reported at 7. at Regt Hd Quarters where the detail was formed under the immediate command of Lieut Sancheztereso co F. the picket firing on the right keeps us pretty heavy the Rebs throw a shell occasionally & our batteries throw shells about every 10 minutes. we report with the detail in the pits by the camp of 27th Wis. & wait ½ hour for the coming of the officer of the day whose business it is to relieve the pickets with the new detail, when he come he put part of our detail with a co of the 27th Wis as a reserve & working party. I was ordered to remain with this reserve, we divided the squad into 2 reliefs & making arrangements to work each relief 4 hours the capt lay down leaving me in charge of the 1st relief. Presently. Col Patterson & some other staff officers came through & told us to work with a will for all the saps & paralells must be widened to 6 ft. & finished before morning so that a regt could march through them easily for the works must be carried by assault within three days, the army had been waiting for the fleet to get up & word was it had cleared the channel of torpedos to opposite the fort & would move up in the morning. It is said the engineer who planted the torpedo is taking them out for the fleet. The Off. of the day thinking he needed more men sends in for a detail of two companies. Co D of 27th Wis & Co H. of 35 Iowa came out to work, they bring news that the charge on the right was by Smiths men who took one line of the enemys works & captured 200 prisoners. I rec instructions from the off of the day to work my relief 2 hours as the no of men engaged would finish the work if all worked that long. My 2 hours was up at 11, at which time I waked the capt. & lay down on a rubber blanket to sleep but it was too cold. I went to our camp to get a woolen blanket, & had returned & got into a good nap out of which I was awaked by loud & continued shouting on the right. Could not imagine what was up as the firing had entirely ceased on that part of the line. I looked at my watch which indicated 5 mins after 12, I go forward to the front rifle pits where the picket line is there listen to hear what is said but can distinguish nothing but the commands "cease firing you kill our own men. 2d Brig forward march." then rose cheering again. The word cease firing passed all along the line. The Off of the day was present. (Capt. Gunn 28th Wis) with whom I jumped the pits and advanced somewhat, but not a jonnie could we hear where not 10 minutes before they had been shooting at us, not yet being satisfied with the

looks of things no one was allowed to go to the fort until we see Smiths corps in the middle fort cheering. Then Lt. Sanchez, take about a doz of his detail & advances. I did not know he had gone until he was half way over, & followed immediately entering nearly the same time. The Lt. was the first Yank, to mount the work. There was some fear of torpedos which had been reported so thickly strewn about these fortifications which made the men move very carefully for a while, it was half past twelve when we entered the fort. I found it not so strong a position as I had immagined it to be but to assault it would have been an ugly business if resolutely defended. Our shell & shot had handled the inside very rough tearing great holes. The grond nearly every foot of it, was torn up by our Mortar shells & how men could live in there during the heavy cannonading it was several times subjected too is more than I can understand, found 9. pieces of artillery in the fort all in position & spiked. 2 of the guns were splendid 64 lbers. There were bomb proofs enough to about hold the gunners required to work the guns but these were not of the strongest kind, out of one come so strong a stench I was willing to pass it others more inquistive report a no of dead men in it. 8 jonnies come in from the picket line, the Rebs had left in such a hurry they had not taken time to relieve them although they lay within 100 yds of the fort, these say they did not know the forts were to be evacuated, after examining the works to my satisfaction the 94th Ill regt having marched in & unfurled the Stars & stripes I go back to camp bearing no relic but a Reb envelope with stamp on it, on my way in meet floods of yanks going out to see the forts. I was disposed tonight to think the torpedo question on land more talk than cider

Sunday, April 9. Revelie this morning on the drums which is the first time while we have been before Spanish fort. Soon as breakfast is over many of the men go out to see the forts. The report on their return the roads & all arond the forts in the very grond we walked over was planted with hundreds of torpedos & it was a wonder that hundreds of men had not been killed, the reason is the caps over the tops put there to protect them had not been removed the Pioneer Corps are taking up dead loads of them, the cannon 30 in no were spiked with wrought iron which is taken out of most of them allready, directly after breakfast the general blows, it begins to rain, is 12 before we move up on the hill by Div Hd Qtrs when 4 days rations is issued to the men, is 1. P. M. when we start out for Blakely when, we had gone about a mile Lt Rice rides up & tells us the news at the landing is that Petersburg & Richmond is evacuated & Lee fallen back to Lynchburgh, 2 mile out & just outside of Smiths rear the 13th Ind cav is out on review. Latter part of the roads very bad & were until 9. P. M. getting to camp, in the evening we are on a forced march for some purpose, as we near Blakely meet some soldiers who say. you need not run yourselves to death for Blakely is ours. on inquiry learned that it had surrendered

about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before having been carried by assault. Our men losst heavily many of them torn to pieces by the explosion of torpedos captured about 2400 prisoners & 25 pieces of artillery, some 100 lbers we meet 9. ambulance loads of wounded, hear that 2 rams run in & surrendered after the fort had surrendered. The negros in the charge are said to have taken few prisoners on account of one of their men having been shot who was captured, (this is all rumor) a slight sprinkle of rain this evening.

Monday, April 10. All the Regts rec orders to be supplied with 5 days rations in their haver sacks. Capt Lacy was in our camp looking well & hearty. Mail is to go out at 10. a. m. until which time spend the time in writing. After dinner Templeton & I go out to see the fortifications, see many pools of blood. Can see Mobile from the forts & see some rebel batteries out in the Bay firing at our gunboats & shelling a pontoon bridge we have across Spanish river. See a squad of rebs under guard taking up the torpedos which are thickly strewn, the roads are full, they uncover them & build a fire on them to explode them. the pieces fly about with a wicked noise. Saw one place where in the charge 4 men were Killed by the explosion of one torpd. The Jonnies had extensive works laid off here which would have taken a year to complete but the works completed are ugly to get to over fallen timber & brush thick abbattis & dead loads of torpedos. About 150 of the men who had been at Spanish fort were captured this morning they not knowing this place had been taken were making their way up here. I was to see them & pronounce them the best looking confeds I ever saw, when the forts here were charged yesterday there were two Genls there, but one was taken & it is supposed the other escaped with some of his men who swam the river, but this evening he was captured. he had secreted himself in an commissary boat & undertook to get out & run for it but there were too many guards with muskets close by to allow that. It is rumored here this evening that about two hundred prisoners were taken, found in their holes close by Spanish fort think this not reliable. A supply train started to Thomas early this morning, saw a small detachment of cavalry from his army who say they saw no rebels between him & no report his men wanting grub. Genl Steeles command is ordered to be ready for a forward movement where to not known, the way to Mobile by land is 135 miles & there is a camp rumor that Steeles corps & Smiths corps are to go to the rear of Mobile & Grangers corps to Thomas who will opperate somewhere above. heavy firing has been kept up all day in the bay but do not learn with what effect

Tuesday, April 11. No marching orders yet this morning & as our teams had all been called for during the night & sent back to the landing for supplies did not think we would move today. took out the co Books & spent all the forenoon posting the books & making out returns. Some of the men who go to the forts today say the white flag is waving

over Mobile. Mr Sperry says he saw it & as near as he could discover from this distance it was a white flag, but the firing in the Bay still continues. At 1. P. M. rumors in camp are that Genl Lee has proposed to Genl Grant to surrender the whole so called Southern confederacy with but one condition which is a free pardon to all. Also rumor says Genl Canby has recd orders to make no forward movement until further orders, but the firing in the Bay still continues. A brigade of Steeles men move out at 2. P. M. going I dont know where or how far. The 1st Brig 3d Div 13th A. C. move to Spanish fort. Hear this evening that the Gunboats have advanced to mouth of Spanish river just opposite Spanish fort & are engaging the batteries in the Bay. All the teams are employed today hauling supplies from the landing, a report was arond that Thomas was in Mobile but contradicted as the best glasses show nothing waving above Mobile but the confed flag. Just before dusk without a moments warning the Genl call was blown. Could hear the call all over the corps, & before 15 minutes the 13th A. C. was in the road ready to move. not having heard where we were to go I made inquiry & learned it was to Starks Landing below Spanish fort & by the new road across the pontoons 11 miles. At 7. P. M. the column moved & it soon became evident we were on a forced march, when we cross the pontoons at 9. P. M. could see a fire in Mobile which lighted the whole sky. Our Brigade took the wrong road & detained us besides giving us a march of 2 miles extra. men give out almost by companies, we were marched to the landing & there stocked arms at 2. o clock, there were not more than 15 men in my co when we halted remained here about an hour, during which time some of the boys come up. we were moved down on the beech to await transportation, could see the fire yet at Mobile. Regts going on board transports all the while, not certain yet where we are to land.

Wednesday, April 12. Were waked up at daylight & most of the men had made coffee when the Regt. was ordered on board the Gulf Steamer. Genl Banks, Genl Granger & suit embark on the same boat, as we are about the last Regt to embark the fleet set sail immediately, the fleet consisted of 6 musketo gunboats & about as many transports, two men of war, these boats carried the 13th A. C. the gunboat Cincinatti took the lead across the Bay arond with a torpedo rake. I was surprised that the Land batteries in the Bay did not open on us as we were in good range of it, crossed over to cat fish landing. A man of war run up close & lifted a shell over which called no reply but caused a display of white rags at every house along the landing. A boat was sent ashore which brought back word that there was no enemy in Mobile & the Mayor would surrender the city at the approach of our army. Genl Grangers orders were to beach the boats & men to wade on shore, but these orders were not carried out where it was certain there was no enemy, the boats run up to an old pier hardly stout enough to hold itself up. & the men disembarked. slowly, our

boat was not light enough draft to move up to the pier & we were transferred to another boat and landed at 11. o clock. Admiral Thatcher was on board our boat before we disembarked. I hear the navy feel very soar about the little work they have done to reduce Mobile. When the sand forts were fond to be evacuated Genl Granger determined to run the Genl Banks to the city although the Admiral was afraid to run his musketo boat with a torpedo rake to the city. Col. Mackey wanted to have the regt remain on the boat & go in with the Genl but he would not allow it saying "I dont want to loose the men but if they blow me up with a torpedo they may blow & be D—d" his boat went in without running on any torpedo although the pilot was unacquainted with the channel & run by guess we lay arond on the banks after disembarking until 1. P. M. when we started for Mobile but from some cause we moved slow moving about 200 yds & then rest an hour so it took until dusk to get us in camp between the 1st & 2d lines of fortification about the city & about 1 mile from the city. I take a look at some of the forts an the line of forts which are the best earth works I ever saw & cannot understand how Genl Maury got the consent of his mind to leave such works without firing a gun. The forts mounted large Siege guns of heavy calibre many of them marked "Selma Meh 1865." the guns were all well spiked & carriages mostly destroyed most of the magazines were open & much of the ammunition destroyed although there was a great amont left, the citizens close by tell me that not much of the cotton was burned for Genl Canby sent in word if the cotton was burned he would burn the city. The big fire we noticed last night was the burning of the navy yard. Say when the Rebs left the commissaries with 6 months rations for the men were thrown open & citizens helped themselves, in the rush several citizens were hurt. a Co of Reb cavalry did not leave until our army was disembarking & a small squad remained in town until the straglers who run ahead of the command were entering the city they snatched up one of these straglers & made off with him. The 1st Brig marched into town & 8th Ill was put on provost duty.

Thursday, April 13. Rained last night & thought myself quite fortunate in having procured enough pieces of Reb tents to make a tent large enough to hold Temp & I, we having no tents they being with the teams none of which were brought over I went out after breakfast although the rain was still falling to see fort Sdney Jonston. just finished, a work that 100 men could have held against 1,000 with ease the more I see of the works the more I am glad we did not have to charge them for it would have been attended with great slaughter. I wished to visit the city but no one was permitted to go. I visited the cemetery where I saw the graves of about 60 men killed in Spanish fort. Some splendid marble mounments, the grond is all laid out in small lots these fenced & the whole enclosure a beautiful flower garden, the graves ornamented with some of the most beautiful shells I ever saw, I returned to camp at

11. at which time unexpectedly to all the Genl was blown the whole Div moved out. The men had without leave gone to the city so that I had but 14 men when we fell in, did not know where we were to go marched through town in platoons, colors flying music playing many remarks made by the by standers about our no's Streets full of negros & creoles. saw thousands of bales of cotton marched through Royal St. the whits did not show themselves much, two Brigs of the Div take the wagon road, an Brig take the R. R. track march out to the 6 mile staton, 2½ mile Citizen rides up says off to the left is a squad of Reb. cav. Col Krez goes to rear, to see about, thinks there are bout 25 same cit says we will find more at the station at Whistler where the R. R. shops are. When we approach, the other Brigs are arriving. See them unslingin knap sacks & double quicken to the front. Our Brig ordered to do the same. Some sharp skirmishes in front. & can see the bridge at 8 mile creek burning. they were destroying the work shops when our men come up. The Reb run & co G. & B. of 33d & a co of 28th Wis were sent back immediately to a bridge across Black Creek just 2 mile from town to guard it. we marched back reaching it about 5 P. M. on the march back met most of my runaway boys. coming up. Several negros come in from the Rebs & report their force at 700 cav & 4 pieces of Artilery. All quiet in the front Rumors.—That Lee has surrendered his army to Grant & with it the Southern confederacy.—A salute of 100 guns was fired in Mobile Bay at 9. A. M. in honor of the fall of the city.

Friday, April 14. Spend a pleasant day, have a skiff ride, boys fishing a great deal. plenty of eels in the creek, the train gone in with 3 wounded of the 91st Ill. our whole loss of yesterday, the Rebs lost by accounts of negros who have come in since 10 killed besides the wounded, boys go out to the houses close by & get milk butter & eggs. forage good fat beef & plenty of meal at an old Reb commissary. at 5. P. M. cos B. & G. are relieved & ordered to report to the Regt. 4 miles distant, get our supper over & start at 5.30 making mile heats, it would have been all right had we not tried to take a short cut across to save a few steps. got lost & marched about in the brush & sloughs for a mile before we found the regt. by which time it was 9 o clock. found Capt with a tent up. Many flying rumors in camp.—that Grant captured 37000 of Lees army then Lee surrendered 40,000 more,—That Thomas has captured Forest & his men. & Thomas men skalped Forest (?)—that Steele captured a train & 5 locomotives which attempted to run out last night. Capt Gibson (Ex Major 33 Iowa) in C. S. Post of Mobile,

Saturday, April 15. Soon as breakfast is over sit down to write a letter, not finished before I was detailed to take charge of 40 men & report to Div Head Quarters, was about 9. A. M. when I reported, the detail was to go on the train to Mobile for the purpose of loading & unloading 200 sacks of corn, while we waited for the train saw a squad of 10 negro soldiers with arms come in who had deserted the Rebs &

report none closer than 20 miles, they say the Rebs declare they will bush whack us. & also report that Genl Lee had issued an order that all Rebs found in arms after the 1st of April (I think they meant May) should be considered as outlaws. The train started at 9.15, & run down in 20 minutes, left the detail at the depot & went with Capt Jordan A. A. Q. M. to the wharf to see about the corn. was in the Provost Martials office & the citizens of Mobile was doing a big job of swearing swallowing the oath at a gulp. The streets are full of Yankee officers with their starch on. It was 1. P. M. before the corn was brought to the cars, after which we waited for Cols. Patterson & Grier to come before the train starts, while we wait the coquette a reb. steamer comes down the Mobile river loaded with cotton, she had tried to get off with it but the Yanks got on the river ahead of her & she returned with her cargo. about 4. P. M. our teams just over from the Eastern shore start out to camp. train starts at 4. unload the corn & get to camp just in time as it rains soon after. I have just time to distribute the mail, of which there was but little before the rain fell in perfect floods, rained hard for about an hour, a Regt of Cavalry camp out beyond us tonight & the artillery belonging to the Div moves out, rumors of Lees defeat & surrender grow more in favor. Reported that a fed. force had taken Meridian & that Galveston Texas had surrendered & Texas had sent commissioners to Washington asking to come back into the Union & the privalege of free trade as the residents were starving.

Sunday, April 16. Spend most of this day writing have a little difficulty in co. col Mackey orders me to tie one of my men for refusing to clean his gun which he brought on inspection dirty. Dick Tol heads a party to cut him loose & is arrested by the col & sent under guard to the Provost Martial to await trial for Mutiny. I prefer charges. & c This P. M Genl Canby sends arond a circular that he has official notice that Genl Lee has surrendered his entire army to Grant. The Chaplain deliver a sermon in camp this evening. Reported that money to pay this army is on the way. see quite a no of ladies promenading today but do not go out of camp to look arond.

Monday, April 17. Spend most of day writing, at 12. m. a salute of 200 guns fired by order of Genl Canby in honor of the surrender of Genls Lee to Grant & Genl Jonston to Sherman, Maury is reported in camp 40 miles from here & Meridian is in the hands of the yankees, take a stroll this evening, find the whole army in fine spirits & it is reported that Col Forest has surrendered at Memphis. weather very warm.

Tuesday, April 18. Rec orders to be ready for the road at 12. m. with 4 days rations officers & men. at noon rec orders to be ready at 6. a. m. tomorrow. It is reported that a fort on the Tombigbee has surrendered to Smith on same conditions Grant gave Lee. Flag of truce in from Genl Dick Taylor, Business not known. Lt Loughridge & I take a walk after supper. call on Lt Hook we talk with a deserter

just arrived who says the Rebel reports are that Lee left Richmond in 3 columns commanded by Genls Lee, Bushrod Johnston & Ewell. Lees column was captured. The others escaped & joining Jo Jonston make a combined attack on Sherman capturing 18,000 prisoners. That all the forces in this Dept. are concentrated at Meridian under Taylor. That Thomas captured Montgomery. That Kirby Smith has 80,000 men in Texas & intends to take them to Missouri.

Wednesday, April 19. Revelie at 4. a. m. Div on the road at 6. Lt Cooper tells us our destination is the mouth of the Tombigbee distant about 30 miles. We leave the R. R. at Whistler. Find the marching hard although the Regt was in the advance. We travel about 11. miles & camp near a large & deep creek. Lt Loughridge & I go down to fish but after 3 hours faithful fishing returned to camp with nothing, just after dark hear one report of a cannon. See today the best looking rebel I ever, saw. he was a deserter & was marched by our Regt while we rested. a large close built & splendid looking man. Reported that 8 miles from this camp is a Reb force of 8000. & 12 miles is a U. S. Arsenal at Mt Vernon. The clk of Div Com. says that yesterday a fleet of Gun boats & Transports went up to the mouth of the Tombigby carrying 400,000 rations It is the talk that we will establish a base there & move next to Lt. Stephens, has been a very warm day

Thursday, April 20. Revelie at 3. Genl. at 4. column moves at 5. 33d in the rear. co. G. in the wagon train. very warm roads tolerably good. At 2½ P. M. leave the road & turn to the left to strike Cedar creek at a point above narrow enough to bridge easily as the bridge on the main road was burned & the stream too wide to be bridged easily. reach the creek at 3. & are ordered to make coffee while the Pioneer Corps build a bridge. a small scout of cavalry ride to the river about 3 miles from the road & bring in 5 deserters & report that our gunboat captured a transport & barge loaded with cotton The deserters say all the Rebes have gone to Meridian The bridge is completed just at dark & the column begins to move over, is 8:30 when the 33d crossed & 10. before we are ready to lie down. The prospect for rain made it necessary to cross the creek as a hard rain would render it impassible. It is reported that Thomas has whipped Dick Taylor

Friday, April 21. Has been an unlucky day. begins to rain at 3. A. M. Revelie at 3:30 & Genl sounded at 4. The rain pouring down & no one having breakfast, fortunately our cook had coffee. It rained hard while we loaded the wagons. The Regt moved out at 5. rain slackes up. & we cross a swamp of a mile which much rain would render impassible, it was half knee deep of water as it was. at 6.20. We march through the Arsenal at Mt Vernon no town ½ doz houses within a mile or so, some of them very fine and nice flower gardens. The Arsenal was deserted is a much finer gronds & buildings than the Little Rock Arsenal & all in good repair, is enclosed by a thick wall of Brick 10 ft high. begins to rain as hard as I ever experienced as we pass through

this Arsenal, & keeps it up almost incessantly until 2. P. m. creeks & sloughs from 2 to 3 ft deep & all have to wade. No dry feet in this army. The pine flats are covered with water 6 inches deep. Camp at 12. at Monroe--hubbah bluffs, on the Tombigbee R. I am detailed for picket. & by the time I am on post is 2. P. M. & the rain ceases, build up large fires & dry off. The 29th Iowa send in for rations from the Arsenal where they are left with one section (2 pieces) of artillery. I send to camp for my supper, & as soon as it is night make arrangements with the non commissioned offs. to run the guard & lie down for a nap & sleep.

Saturday, April 22. Quiet all night, a little shower about Midnight. As I was not notified that we would march today lay in bed until late. Our Nigger Charlie brought breakfast for me which I greatly relished. It is talked that this is about the only place on the river the Jonnies could bring guns to bear on transports & is to be fortified & held by a garrison a gunboat lies in the river here & I hear that 5 more are 5 miles above. I am relieved & return to camp at 11. a m after dinner Lt Loughridge & I walk to the river about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from camp. The bank a very steep bluff 50 ft high, on the bank a good & large frame house splendidly furnished & the folks at home. I hear the man is a parolled prisoner from Lees army. I understand that there are two cuts off one about 3 miles & the other about 10 or 15 miles above here & that it is the object to go above these & plant guns large enough to keep the Reb fleet which is above from coming down. Patrols arrest quite a no of men for foraging and more fore nothing, march them to Div Hd Quarters, all punished alike riding a wooden horse, a beautiful day but Evening somewhat cool, a negro dance in the battery near by. Amusing.

Sunday, April 23. Inspection at 9. A. M. Lt Hook comes to the Regt with the sad intelligence of the Assassination of President Lincoln & Sec Seward which is published in the Mobile paper. The news quickly spreads & groups of men can be seen all around talking in low tones with a look of sadness never worn by them before, at 10, a. m the Div Brass Band plays the "dead march" & is followed by the bands of Regts in order. It is truly a solemn day & the boys one & all vow to take vengeance in Southern blood, many who favored peace this morning now favor utter extermination; about noon we are greeted with the arrival of Luit Sharman looking like altogether a different man from the Luit Sharman we left at Little Rock the 14 of Feb he brings an extra which states that it is thought Seward is not mortally wounded & hopes of his recovery is entertained, he spent the night last night with Capt Lacy & reports that Genl Steeles Corps proceeded up the Alabama river this morning, embarked on 15 transports escorted by a fleet of gun boats, says a very fine Gulf steamer was blown up in the channel in the Bay by a torpedo of which there remain some yet. Luit Seevers

is detailed to proceed to New Orleans to bring up our Books & Records. Weather cool.

Monday, April 24. Night unpleasantly cool, do not move this morning, a. m. to the commissary for grub. after dinner Lt Sherman & I take a walk to the river, go in the garden attached to the house & enjoy a mess of fine ripe straw berries, rec orders late this evening for the left wing of the regt to be ready at 6. a. m. tomorrow to go on board the gunboat Octorara, all to take two days rations. I understand we are to be sent up this way to take possession of a mill so as not to allow it to be burned.

Tuesday, April 25. By 6. a. m. all ready march to the river descend at a steep bluff. was possible to get down but impossible to get up if up was the word, were conveyed from the shore to the boat on a coal flat at 2 loads, & at 7.15, the boat started. the weather was fine & had a pleasant ride no accidents, the boat laid in too close in making one short turn & was some 10 minutes getting her clear. All the country until we reach Mc Intoshs Bluffs is over flowed we disembark at Mc Intoshs Bluffs at 11 a. m. Bluffs here are not more than 12 ft high, there are 4 dwellings, 3 families living here one story & a half dwelling house through which one of the gunboats fired a shell just a week ago at a Mr Vaughn who shot at a skiff load of negroes coming down to the Boat. is vacant the family having left soon after the gunboat left which stayed but a short time, a black smith shop with 6 forces & cranes built for heavy work, a large carpenter shop & piles of timber which were to have been a Gunboat had not the yankees come too quick a good saw & grist mill at work, the hull of an unfinished ram built 20 miles above & float here & burned lay at the landing. Several small flats of negros & some whites come down the river, all report the Reb fleet of 2 gunboats & 27 transports at Damopolus, found chickens & pigs plenty, no fat cattle. at 4, P. M. just as a transport was landing we were about to build breastworks, but being reinforced thus did not. & I took a cart & five men to the contry for some bacon. Capt Rankin took two others out to old Parson Rushs (an old nigger driver) for Sweet potatoes. I got back just at dusk. fond the Regt together & camping about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river. The whole Brigade had arrived on Transports. The Regt teams not coming we took the cars & were to 10. P. M. getting all our baggage up to the Regt. Quite a no of citizens come in amongst whom was the wife of Capt Jonston who surrendered the Tennessee. Capt Taylor & river Pilots, Mrs Bates & others. Any no of darkies, the balance of the Division is said to becoming by land.

Wednesday, April 26. The Div gets in about 10, A. M. by land, our camp is made permanent & the officers of the Left wing quarter in a double log cabin near by busy all P. M fixing up. The news is officially announced once more that Genl Jo Jonston has surrendered 30,000 men to Genl Sherman.

Thursday, April 27. Genl Inspection at 9 A. M. co come in at 11, an extra Roll call was ordered by Genl Benton at 1 P. M all absentees to be reported to Div Head Quarter. Cos A. & B. were sent out to patrol & bring in soldiers found pillaging, several were sent in, A soldier from Forests army says that his men declare publicly if he does not disband them if Jonston surrenders they will kill him & go home, a slight shower at 1 P. M. and sprinkles semi occasionally during the afternoon after supper walk down to the river, call in to see Lt Cory, & after return to camp take a stroll with Lt Sharman. No boats in, no mail, no news!

Friday, April 28. A. M. to commissary for stores. The fort is laid out today, & details made to work on it. At noon was detailed for picket to report immediately. The Off of Day did not know where the line of our Brigade was, took us out on the wrong road making a walk extra of about 3 miles, was 4 P. M. when we arrived on our own line, found there the detail of 33 had been sent away to a bayou $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the bluffs. Which post was to be relieved, having no place on the line for me The Off of Day ordered me to march my detail to camp. Short picketing that soon after return to camp supper ready. After supper Lt Laughridge & myself go to the river for a bath. talk with a squad of a Sergt of 4 men bearers of dispatch from Mobile & just arrived say a flag of truce from Taylor had been at Whistler for 5 days & rumor said Taylor wished to surrender. Told us of a Reb gunboat running out of Red River past New Orleans & being too closely chased beeched & blew up, saw a little nig. who gathered a mess of ripe haws to make us a pie, we to give him his supper of which he had had none, when we return to camp Lt Sharman says "the dispatch is just recd from Genl Canby announcing the surrender of Genl Taylor & all his forces. & that our men should respect him & his officers enroute to Mobile" as this order is published cheer after cheer rends the air, Lt Stocker 29th Iowa stays with us tonight, he come up from the Arsenal with an escort of 10 men & says that his segt captured 2 men of the squad who captured the teamsters near Fish river & that all the teamsters were sent to Vicksburgh for exchange. The Lt says there is no doubt this is a correct statement, Fleas Fleas. Fleas

Saturday, April 29. Work on Muster & Pay rolls all day, boat came up last night bringing Mobile papers of the 28th with information that at the Mouth of Red river The Rebs were communicating for flag of truce relative to a speedy surrender by Kirby Smith of all the army west of the Mississippi. Many Citizens came in today some from 20 & 25 miles back & all express themselves astonished at the good treatment they rec from our soldiers. We wait patiently for something official from high authority confirmatory of the surrender of Joe Jonston. There is a report that somewhere near there is a rebel force of 400 & that the 1st Brig are ordered out on a scout with 2 days rations, Dick Taylor has not surrendered but is reported with his staff in Mobile. Papers note the arrival at Mobile of a paymaster & rumor says he is paying there. Take a walk after supper with Sergt Miller.

Sunday, April 30. Inspection & Muster at 7. A. M. Major Boydston is appointed Provost Marshal on Genl Bentons staff, in place of Lt Col Smith 35th Wis returned to Regt for laying outside of the lines 3 nights handrunning The 1st Brig return to camp at 3 P. M. Capt Williams of 28th Wis up to see us today rec notice of the discharge of Stephanus De Kock, Citizens say that sharks come up this river from the Bay

Monday, May 1. At 9, A. M. am summoned to the rooms of Genl. Court Martial to testify in the case of Deik Tol Witnesses beside myself Col Mackey, Capt Ledyard & Rankin. P. M. writing all the time, News the Reb Sec. of war has surrendered everything under his control. Smoke seen this P. M. apparently up this river causes some concern as it was supposed to be rebel boats coming down, conclusion afterwards that the smoke was from our own boats on the Alabama river dust is becoming intolerable, & weather warm. The fort laid out—landwerd.

Tuesday, May 2. The 2d Brigade starts at 7 A. M. with 4 days rations & in light marching order are accompanied by one battery of 6 guns & 30 empty wagons, about an hour after was surprised to see the whole column returning to camp. I learn the cause to be that at the picket post was met a Luet & 15 men with a flag of truce who reports that there is a cessation of hostilities in this Department for 30 days he had with him an order purporting to be from Genl Dick Taylor with his name attached forbidding any demonstrations of hostilities for 30 days. The Div Adjt goes out to see him and asks by whose authority he comes with a flag of truce to our lines, says by no other authority than his own. The Adjt tells him to get inside of his own lines as speedily as possible & not to come again without clothed with proper authority. This is talk, but there is other talk no more reasonable. That the flag brought a sealed dispatch which was sent to Mobile unbroken, there being no other boats here the Octorara (Gunboat) was dispatched immediately. I think there is more of it than the authorities would wish the soldier to know, for there must be something important or the brigade would not have turned back neither would the Octorara the only Gunboat here have been sent to Mobile. I spend the forenoon reading, about noon Mr. Rush is in & brings our mess some pickles, he says that he saw a Capt Foster just from Mobile yesterday morning who says there is an armistice of 30 days & that Genls Granger & Taylor have been in conference at 8 mile creek near Whistler for some 4 days, P. M. spend napping. After supper Lt Laughridge & self take a walk to the river, take a boat ride in a canoe returning towards camp stop at Lt Corys quarters, are soon joined by Maj Boydston. Spend about an hour here smoking & talking. The Maj tells us that it is a truth strange as it may seem that the pickets of both armies occupy Citroville amicably & the Reb army are repairing the R. R. from C — to Meridian, & our army repairing it from C — to Mobile, also thinks the paroles are made out & signed by this time for all of Taylors men, weather warm dust almost

in tolerable, & fleas "thicker than the hair on a dogs back" as Brass band serenades Brig Hd. Qtrs, tonight.

Wednesday, May 3. Kept close to quarters all day except a short visit to the commissary for some candles. At 11 A. M. the Gunboat Octorara returns bringing 4 or 5 men of our Regt. who had been up to Selma. Boat brings no news. Mr. Rush gives a dinner to which Genl Benton & a no of other officers were invited. At 12, M. a flag of truce carried by 2 Luets & 4 Privates goes out, destination not made known. After supper attended prayer meeting in camp. About tettoo time heard loud cheers in the 27th hearing that a boat had arrived Lt. Laughridge & self go to the landing to get the news. No boat, but hear that Col Patterson said "The news is glorious the war is over it is entirely played out." This was the cause of the cheering, how the news got here I dont know. Rumors of the day—a deserter reports Forest 75 miles form here with 2500 men determined to fight us.—The Reb fleet & between 2 & 3 thousand men lie at St Stephens 25 miles above waiting to hear from Genl Taylor.—All Regts with less than 9 months to serve ordered to New Orleans to be sent up the river preparatory to muster out.

Thursday, May 4. Was detailed for Picket & attended Guard mounting at 7. A. M. just at which time the welcome whistle of a boat was heard was 7.30 when I arrived on the Picket line. Sent to Miss Vaughns for a book to read she sends me Capt Bounevilles Adventures, very interesting, send in for the mail, which comes out at about 11 News of Sherman rather bad, 4 Paymasters arrive on the boat but none to pay our Brigade Our Pay Rolls to be sent to Mobile. At 4.30 return my Books & have the pleasure of seeing Miss Vaughn. also her Bro who is on parole borrow another book, evening Genl Benton passes out to Miss V—s Maj Boydston & Lt Sharman ride out to the post. Maj says that the no. of Rebs from Lees army in Mobile out number the yankees, the day passes very pleasantly indeed.

Friday, May 5. Night quiet. Relieved at 7.30 at camp at 8. find the whole Regt at work on the fort. I go down to look on, large fort, visit the paymaster on board the boat to try to get pay, he puts me off until tomorrow Mr. Vaughn at the landing drunk. P. M. spent reading. Evening call on the P-M- as boat starts tonight, he refuses to pay me, has been a very warm & sultry day & dust almost unbearable.

Saturday, May 6. About 8.30 hear a boat whistle soon after hear loud cheering at the landing Know the news is good. News soon reaches camp that Genl Taylor has surrendered to Genl Canby & Com. Farrang to Admiral Thatcher, that the details at work on the fort have been set to chopping wood for the fleet which the boat was to go up to escort down This Div is ordered to Mobile on the said fleet. I go to the landing & see the steamer Crawford just starting up the river with the white flag on the Jackstaff, she is $\frac{1}{2}$ loaded with parolled soldiers going home Hear that Jonston had surrendered again conditions all right. Every one is in high spirits & the opinion is 4 to 1 that we celebrate the 4th of July at home Every available team is hauling cord wood from the

country to the landing, see a man who says he had just come from Columbus Ky to Mobile by rail, Go to river to bathe in the evening notice the Octarara is gone Has been quite warm all day.

Sunday, May 7. In camp reading all day. Men down the river at 10 A. M. report the fleet of 3 gunboats & 40 transport 40 mile above & will be down tomorrow night. Orders to keep arms bright & in order to march through the streets of Mobile. Hear a salute fired at Mobile at 12. M, At 6. P. M. hear a salute fired at Mobile those who counted said there were 34 guns. Sprinkles a little just at sun down. Preaching in camp in the evening. at 9. P. M. begins raining hard

Monday, May 8. Rained very hard during the night, hearing that during the night a boat had come in Luit Laughridge & I go to the landing. find no boat; cross the bayou & gather a mess of blackberries, dewberries & huckleberries, was on our way back when we see coming down the river the Reb steamer "Jeff Davis" by the time we reached the landing the boat was tying up we went on board & saw the effect of a shell which had burst in her cabin this while we were besieging Spanish fort. She is quite a nice boat. Took a ride on her from the landing up to the wood yard, & learned from a capt aboard that there were 19 transports & 3 Gunboats to come down & that they would be arriving until tomorrow evening, on my way to camp Lt. Cooper told me the Regt was detailed for fatigue, reached camp at 10 Regt detailed to wood boats. While we load the Jeff Davis these transports & the Gunboat—Ram, "Baltic" come down, the Baltic bring with her their torpedo boat, a strange looking affair small & nearly entirely under water. The Regt woods the Jeff Davis, Magnolia & another boat no name on, & are relieved for dinner. after dinner march back, the gunboats Morgan & Nashville have arrived & lie anchored in the stream the Reb flag flying on the Nashville. Every boat carried a white flag. The "Southern Republic" a double cabined concern, one of the largest class of transports lies at the wood yard. The Regt was relieved & sent to camp without working, soon after getting back rec orders to hold everything in readiness to embark at a minutes warning, waited all P. M. no further orders. after Supper Capt Rankin Luit Harter & self go to the landing see several other boats which had arrived amongst them the Reindeer, Watson, & Admiral, begin to rain hurry to camp, get a little wet but reach quarters in time to miss the hard rain which fell for about an hour, during which time a train of some 20 wagons come in loaded with resin 10 bbls to each wagon, Spend the evening writing & killing fleas.

Tuesday, May 9. Revelie at 3. A. M. At 5 Brigade falls in & starts to the landing. are ordered back to camp to await for more boats, at 8 A. M. ordered to the river again march down & stack arms The Blockade runner Heroine lies here. At 11. Cos G. B. & K ordered on board the Robt Watson a stern wheel craft, balance of Regt go on board the Magnolia, at 12, m. signal gun is fired for the first boat to start, our boat starts at 1. P. M. We left the Rebel fleet at the Bluffs, they yet have their colors flying over a flag of truce, officers of their fleet on

shore dressed in new suits, wagon load of contraband come in to go to Mobile, take on most of them & just as we leave another boat comes down the river & begins to load the balance. Was asleep when our boat passed Nonnohubbah Bluffs, meet in the river about $\frac{1}{2}$ way down one monitor & 2 gunboats going up to accept the surrender of the Rebel Gunboats & escort them in. Meet also 2 transports, about 8 miles above town pass the Gertrude sunken to midway of the cabin, land at Mobile at 7.20, having made the run in 6 hours & 20 minutes passing on the way the Jeff Davis & the C. W. D. which was a very slow boat. Men were not allowed to go off the boat, Mr Day of co A. just from Keokuck on his way to Regt tells us that the order is published in the todays paper that the '62 troops are to be mustered out before June & c. some contrabands unloading a wench dropped her baby in the river & it was lost, the mother didn't seem to care & tis thought the affair was intentional, at 8.30 the rest of Regt coming up we disembarked & by the light of the moon marched out 3 miles to camp arriving at 10 P. M. teams soon arrived with our baggage & we turned in for the night very tired.

Wednesday, May 10. Slept sweetly. Sun arose hot. Myself rather lame with a boil on the right ancle, Temp & Capt hard to work get up a good shade & at 10, A. M. ordered $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the right & camp in the brushy woods where we have to cut out the brush to make camp. The report of our likelihood to be mustered out arose from the publication of Genl Orders No 77, news here that Kirby Smith tells his men by a proclamation that he intend to fight, are told that tomorrow at 8. a. m. we get our Greenback rec mail today.

Thursday, May 11. Sprinkled a little during the night cloudy & promising rain this morning. Spend the forenoon making out some Returns. Afternoon spend writing, sprinkled a very little A. M. Pay Master Maj Gifford commences paying the regt at 10. 45 pay all the companies except "K" "G" & "B, which have to lay over until tomorrow. Lt Cory come over this evening when he & I went to the pay master & drew our pay. I was paid in full up to time of discharge Feb 20th 1865, & rec'd \$253.30. Genl Steel has arrived with his command & Genl Smith is coming with the 10th Corps. Men visiting the city today had to have passes approved by the Pro Marshal of the Div which had to be approved by the Pro Marshal in the city before they could return on them, evening cool, about 300 of Genl Taylors men come in from Meridian today & the town is alive with grey backs.

Friday, May 12. Quite cold during the night, find myself almost too lame to walk when I get up foot swelled badly The co is paid at 10.30 A. M. after which have a time settling up old scores I pay out over \$50.00 debts, Capt Lacy in camp, says their expedition to Montgomery was a pleasure trip. The Rebel commandant at Montgomery recd a telegram from Genl Dick Taylor announcing an armistice & ordering him to make no hostile demonstrations, when Steeles men took possession of the town the Rebel command marched out with all their arms & c & colors flying, & while Steele remained there citizens & soldiers of

both armies went where ever they pleased without passes mixing around most amacably. The citizens invited the Fed officers out to dinners and were as friendly as could be, also that Jeff Davis & his crew passed within 50 miles of Steeles camp & he had plenty of cavalry to have over taken & captured him but couldnot on account of the armistice he heard from his where abouts daily. Genl Canby has gone to New Orleans & has left orders not to move here until his return,—So says madam R— One Div of Jonstons army 5000 men arrive at Mobile on the morning train from Meridian. Smiths corps is reported arriving & there seems to be a change in affairs, men now go to & return from the city on a pass approved by the Brig. Comd't, & citizens pass the picket line without passes from 9. A. M. to 6 P. M. The 29th Iowa is relieved at the arsenal at Mt. Vernon by one company & have come down to the cmd. Stock in Sherman is taking a rise

Saturday, May 13. Confined to camp all day on act. of my leg. No news of any kind in but rumored that Jeff Davis is across the Mississippi, One Regt go on the cars to Meridian today. (The 43d Ind, I believe), a steamboat took fire at the wharf & burned today, yesterday at the dinner table at the Battle House it so happened that a federal officer sat between two confed officers, pie was placed on the table on plates one to each man, one of the Jonnies who I suppose had been a long time without such luxuries having eaten all on his plate spoke to the other, saying "If you are not going to eat all your pie pass it to me." The other Mr. Jonnie seems had as deep an affection for the good things as his comrade & instead of handing his own pie handed that of the Federal officer, who said not a word at the table of the insult, but dinner over as the Co. was going down stairs the federal officer struck the Reb a blow that laid him out in a state "Hors du combat," I guess the Jonnies will learn that the Yankees know which party holds the highest cards. The excellent treatment they receive makes them bold & insolent. The Reb Gunboats arrived out of the Tombigbee last night. Times are dull & nothing doing of interest, Mr. Teft formerly a plasterer at Pella, was all day in our camp with a portable museum, leg well enough to take a short walk this evening

Sunday, May 14. Arose late this morning, lameness much better. Capt. on duty as Brig. off. of the day & I take the co out on inspection Spend the forenoon reading & writing, sleep all the afternoon Nothing new in the papers today published in Mobile. The steamer which burned yesterday was the Lt. John, everything on board was a total loss, two lives lost one a passenger the other the cabin boy, fire broke out in some cotton alongside the boiler Boys who have been to the city today state that the 1st Div Quartermaster had drawn the clothing & entrenching tools for that command but was ordered not to issue, & I learn positively that the 26th N. Y. Battery had drawn the complement of ammunition for field service & had again turned it over, Preaching in camp this eve After supper go to the river, While there the steamers Thomas and Lockwood come down the latter carrying about 300 Jonnies.

Monday, May 15. Seems to be the opinion that we will remain here sometime. Regt are ordered to clear the brush from about the camp & keep them well policed. I go to the pier at the river & take a canoe & am rowed to the city by "99" in the short space of 43 minutes, find the town crowded with Jonnies, plenty of stores open but no stock on yet, go to more than a dozen shops before I could get a pair of shoes to suit me & payed the small sum of \$8.00. The city did not interest me at all & I remained but about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, going back to find our canoe it was gone, & I had to foot it to camp $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles which I found no fun for a lame man especially as the sun was most unsparingly liberal with its heated rays. I heard no news in town, no paper published this morning, a regt of Jonnies from the state of La. came in on the cars they look pretty rough, stopped at the bridge to wash & cool off saw 2 recruits green from the north for an Illinois Regt arrived at camp found John Alsop of co B had been a prisoner with our men in Texas is now exchanged. reports that there is an order in New Orleans to muster out all the troops enlisted in 1862, Reports from Div Head Quarters are that a flag of Truce has been sent to negotiate terms of surrender with Kirby Smith & that the reb Genl Hood accompanied the flag to use his influence with Smith. This P. M. Div recs orders to be in readiness to move at an hours warning & to store all surplus baggage immediately in Mobile. This looks toward Texas. It is yet a hidden mistery how we will move from here. Some say by water to New Orleans others direct to Galveston & yet others that we will march to Batonrouge went to the river this evening & had the pleasure of a fine boat ride leg gives me but little pain

Tuesday, May 16. Quite unwell this morning, with a severe attack of flux Keep my bed all day, & at night feel no better. Lt Loughridge was in town but could learn no news. A boat had arrived from New Orleans & brings important dispatches for this Army but they are secret. This evening 300 Negros Ft. Pillow prisoners are brought down the river which proves they were not all killed at least, at 8. P. M. hear loud cheering soon learn the cause to be a dispatch recd from Wilson through Smith announcing the capture of the Traitor Jeff Davis. There is a rumor that Texas is surrendered but needs confirmation, & it is the Opinion that this Corps will go then whether or no, & it is said Hawkins Div of negros will be transferred to the corps in place of Veaches Div to be left at Mobile. Smart Thunder shower this P. M.

Wednesday, May 17. Spent a miserable night which was more disturbed by a gang of officers of 28th Wis coming around about 12 o'clock on a high. They tried unsuccessfully to get Cap. out with them, have a shower at 2. p. m. The woods about camp full of gamblers, many gambling now who never did before. Am feeling some better this evening

Thursday, May 18. Rained very hard during the night, feel much better today & am up most of time,—Sanitary Potatoes begin to work—Capt Lacy was out & took supper with us, announces the arrival this P. M. of Genl Canby. Nothing new going on but Rumor says a

train of 900 wagons is to be sent through by land to Baton Rouge with the 50th Ind to guard it.

Friday, May 19. Feeling much better today went to the city in sail-boat in company with Capt Gore, Cornly & others reach the wharf at 11.15, A. M. Each goes his way to meet at the boat at 1. P. M. My business was to find some clothing but did not find it in Mobile. Met several officers of the Regt. Capt Bell informs me that he hears the transportation of this Div & all our surplus baggage were loaded on steamers & ordered to New Orleans. Get dinner at a Resterant & meet at the boat as pr appointment, have a fine run up in 20 minutes. The Rebel officers in the city do not hold their heads so high as at first. They seem to begin to feel their condition. The town was lively & quiet a no of ladies out in the vain pursuit I suppose of the new fashions which have not yet arrived. The 50th Ind from our Div & the 10th Ind start this eve for Mt Gomery to consolidate with the 52 Ind & it is talked that Regts are to be Brigaded by states, Weathers today very warm

Saturday, May 20. Spend the forenoon writing. In the afternoon Lt Laughridge & self take a canoe & go a mile or two up a bayou to fish, catch no fish but get a small bait of blackberries Hear this evening that the 11th & 12th Ind. Infty turned over their arms at Mobile & took shipping for Columbus Ky. It is thought by some officers that we will get away tomorrow or Monday. Beauregard in town.

Sunday, May 21. Very hot, not very well, Regt recs the following order from Genl Canby dated N. O. May 16, 65 Commandants of Regts. Batteries & Detachments will whose turn of service expires on or before the 1st day October will report immediately to these Head Quarters the exact date of the expiration of service also their effective strength. It is opinion at Div & Brig Hd Quarters that our Regt will be mustered out soon. Preaching in camp.

Monday, May 22. Still waiting for orders. Nothing new. Go fishing with Lt Loughridge, no fish. Camp talk is review in N. O. the 1st of June & home by 15th

Tuesday, May 23. Dept all A. M. P. M. Lt. L. & self go fishing, back after dark with a string enough for a mess for breakfast. 20th Wis transferring recruits. Orders for drill & parade daily.

Wednesday, May 24. Drill co from 6. to 8 A. M. Writing most of day Parade at 6. P. M. Nothing new, weather warm

Thursday, May 25. Sleep all A. M. At 2 P. M. Ordnance depot in the city blows up with a terrific explosion. Killing & wounding 1000 people, & destroying 8 blocks of building mostly warehouses, 3 steam-boats burned & 8000 bales of cotton. In the city in the evening, shells still exploding. Dock all on fire hardly a whole glass in town, & sashes all shattered to pieces.

Friday, May 26. Conclusion that the accident of yesterday was caused by a workman dropping a percussion shell in the shell room which exploding ignited 30 tuns of powder. P. M the 1st Div ordered to New

Orleans & part of them embark. We rec orders to hold the Comd in readiness to march with 2 hours notice with transportation &c the same & 100 ronds ammunition to the man. Patroll duty today.

Saturday, May 27. At 11. A. M. Lt Cooper rode along line of Brig announcing the rec of telegram announcing the surrender of Kirby Smith, Men cheered lustily & fired a no of mines &c. On the lame list again

Sabbath, May 28. Can hear an occasional shell burst in the fire of the ruins in town yet. Today there is an impression that we stay here but one or two days then to New Orleans thence home. Preaching evening, take a ride in skiff. Ship loaded with Negro soldiers passed out for New Orleans.

Monday, May 29. Guard of 60 men around every Regt camp men firing mines, a change in program. thought we will go to——— City La The Engineer Corps plays out. & an order from War Dept is Recd to muster out Regt in the Field. Genl Steel assigned to an important comd in Texas 6000 men from this Div to go with him. This evening not so much faith in us going out soon.

Tuesday, May 30. At work today posting up the Co. books, making out Receipt Rolls of Clothing &c during A. M. P. M. sleep. It seems to be the opinion at Div & Corp Hd. Qtrs that the 33d will be mustered out, will probably know by tomorrow night

Wednesday, May 31. Go to the city to make some purchases while there hear that the Div is under orders to embark, hurry to camp find the Regt under said orders at 3. P. M. start to Mobile. Stack arms at the dock. 27th Wis go on the Peerless to the Continental in Mobile Bay 28 miles off. 33d to wait. Spend the most of evening running about town Lt Sharman & self attend the Theatre. play Pochohontas.

Thursday, June 1. About town until 8. A. M. at which time Regt embarks. wait for Commissaries &c, until 10 A. M. arrive along side Continental at 12 M. find her fast on the sand in 14 ft water. Peerless & Iberville failed to help her off & wait the tide boat very warm

Friday, June 2. Continental succeeded in getting free at 12, M. run down in Bay near Ft Morgan anchored Regt embarked at 2. P. M. Men so thick cant all lie down. No orders. Star light runs along side loaded with Commissaries for the Ship load part of them, G. C. Richardson & James Smith sent back to Mobile sick. No orders yet where to go to. Evening ship passes with Capt Lacy on board, weather very warm.

Saturday, June 3. At 12 M. BelleveDeere from Mobile we are to follow her, the Morgoretta to follow us. All the orders the Capt of B. V. D. has is his order to load for Brozos, the Ships start at 12, M Big turtle, & porposes

Sunday, June 4. Smooth sea. Our ship by order of Col Krez did not wait on the others & is far ahead See a school of thousands of porposes, speak a schooner at 6. P. M.

Monday, June 5. Sea rather rough. Many sick See flying fish

Tuesday, June 6. Ship anchored at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 12 boat right in the gulf

front of Brozos Santiago. Morning see the Clinton & another steamship with troops on board. Gunboat Princess Royal (Captured of Charleston) & a few schooners. counted 38 sails laying off Bagdad Pilot boat conducts the Clinton in, & unload the other ship.

Wednesday, June 7. On duty as officer of guard A. M. cos D. G. F & A. of 33d & 4 cos of 28th get off. P. M. balance of 33d off. I left on board with detail to guard & transfer Regt property. Sea rough Bellevedere in

Thursday, June 8. Rained most of night & nearly all day, the lighter run along side but seas too rough to do anything, Scaomp strikes the bar in trying the channel.

Friday, June 9. Sea calmer, schooner alongside 1. co of 28th embark, and over about $\frac{1}{2}$ Regt Bagged & $\frac{1}{2}$ detail goes over, P. M. The Lighter comes alongside & takes the balance of 28th except a small detail. Morgoritter arrives at 12, M. About 2 P. M. a schooner is towed alongside. our orders to load everything on her. get the horses. Regt stores & part of Com stores aboard, 3. P. M. the lighter brings out 50 passengers 15 ladies amongst them. The Hudson arrives with troops, sky cloudy & capt talks much of danger of a norther

Saturday, June 10. Soon as breakfast over finish loading com. stores. No of bils bread lost by breaking open at 2, P. M. turned in, land on the island of Brazos at the city of Brazos Santiago about 4 small houses, all the water used is condensed. ration 1 gal per day, plenty of fish. hear the sad news that the Col Lt Col & adjt of ——— Regt were bathing, the tide carried them out, the Lt Col was saved by his servt but the Col & Adjt were lost

Sunday, June 11. Always a cool breeze. Some talk about a battery Max, recd of the Rebs after their surrender, hear it is all right now, rained a little during the day, talk of moving our Brig. to mouth of Rio grande.

Monday, June 12. In camp all day. Orders this evig for Brig to march at 4 A. M. tomorrow, see a young shark.

Tuesday, June 13. Revelie at 3. A. M. breakfast at 3.4', March at 5.30, follow the beach. Pleasant wind good traveling, reach Clarksville at 8.30, quite a no go across to Bagdad. No poles for tent.

Wednesday, June 14. Visit the Mexican side get poles for tent. About 300 of our soldiers over. Many drunk, drink & everything else cheap. return at 12, M. a fun over the swim P. M. the Riogrande is narrow swift and so muddy one cant wash in it.

Thursday, June 15. Communication with Bagdad stopped today. Several vessels arrive at Brazos with troops of 25 comps———— a shot was fired at one of our guards by some one secreted in a schooner across the river. A fleet of 40 sail lays in the harbor loaded with cotton for french

Friday, June 16. Genl Slack is assigned to command our Brigade. Issues orders for drill 2 hours. Parade sundown, no enlisted men to

cross the river. Gulf so high that the black troops at Brazos cannot disembark.

Saturday, June 17. Go with some other officers to Bagdad stage was robbed last night from Matamoras by Cortimer's men. 2 custom house officer on a drunk stopped stage for \$2.00 about 6 weeks ago & was shot for it. Shoot is the word in Mexico. A schooner lightening troops at Brazos missed the channel running in & was wrecked. A total loss, no lives lost.

Sunday, June 18. Cholera morbus all night, was 6 cases in Regt. quite weak today. Yellow fever in Matamorass. awful hot & poor water.

Monday, June 19. Nothing of interest, a schooner wrecked at the mouth of river an occurrence so common it scarce demands attention. Weather hot & getting hotter.

Tuesday, June 20. At 12 M. A salute by 2 English Men of War in honor of the Queens birthday. another schooner wrecked at the mouth of the Riogrande.

Wednesday, June 21. 5 P. M. French practice firing about 3 or 4 miles out in the Gulf. Rec mail just at dark.

Thursday, June 22. Drilled co A. M. French artillery practice all day. Mirage

Friday, June 23. Drilled co. a. m. cooler today. One Regt of nigs come up Wednesday evening, go to Brownsville this P. M. At 2. P. M. detailed with 25 men for fatigue. wait 1 hour at the landing for wagons for lumber. during time $\frac{1}{2}$ detail get drunk, hear 2 of 35th Wis to be shot at Bagdad tomorrow for stealing. At camp at 5. P. M. Genls Sheridan & Granger arrived at Bagdad.

Saturday, June 24. To Bagdad a. m. for provision for mess. most of streets foot deep in water. return 11. A. M. attend Off's call. Col sends communication from Capt Lacy, that the 33d would go home, orders would be issued immediately & to prepare the enc papers for muster out, go to Bagdad P. M. with nearly all the offs of Regt return at dark, parade this eve & two offs in the line. Genls Sheridan Steele Weitzel & Granger, pass up river for Brownville per steamer Heroine, (of Mobile), We await Genl Steeles return for transportation. The British ship *Wolvernie* fired a national salute at daybreak this morning in honor of the anniversary of the Queens Coronation, 2 Brigades of Nigs moved up to White Ranch last night

Sunday, June 25. In camp all day. Weather very warm. Juluis Peters joins co.

Monday, June 26. Very warm. Rec marching orders & a small mail ordered to be ready to march at 4 A. M. tomorrow transportation furnished to Galveston on the Warrior

Tuesday, June 27. Revelie at 3. smart shower at 4.30 get off at 6, 2 hours & 40 min. to Brazos. Lighter just starting out not unloaded before night had to camp, sleep on a board pile See Lt Henry Whitney.

Wednesday, June 28. Embark at 9. a. m. on *Louisa*. go out to Warrior seas run too high. cant effect a transfer return disembark & form

camp Wind increases. P. M. Capt & I go on board the boat & make out muster Rolls.

Thursday, June 29. Last night a little rain a great deal of wind & sand. Wait all day wind still up.

Friday, June 30. Calmer: A. M. Muster, working until 2. P. M. on papers. At 2 P. M. A norther lasts until 6. P. M. go on board Louisa for the night.

Saturday, July 1. Raining. Embark on Louisa at 9. A. M. at 11. go out until 6.30 transferring to Warrior. Stormy indications Rains a little at 6. W—— starts at 6.30, quarter on deck under awning. Ship rools much.

Sunday, July 2. Storm nearly all night. Wind high all day but so unsteady that the sea remains comparatively smooth. Several of the officers and quite a no of the Men become sea sick Col. bears dispatches for Indianola, run into harbor at Corpus Christi. find the mistaken coast along to Indianola at 5. P. M. leave dispatches on board gunboat, & strike out for Galveston.

Monday, July 3. Run into Galveston at 8. A. M. lie all day with orders to proceed at high tide tomorrow, business part of town dead. Suburbs beautiful, fine residences, with shade trees & flowers in profusion. Citizens scarce. 29th Ill. Vets. just arrived this morning. 7th Mass. Bat arrives on the steamer U. P. Banks, at 6 P. M.

Tuesday, July 4. National salute at daybreak. Ship starts at 6. A. M. sea very smooth, day pleasant. See lines of vegetation on the water

Wednesday, July 5. Early this morning pass over ship island shoals the light house in sight. A. M. quite a sharp shower, reach the S. W. pass at 6. P. M. Pilot boarded us immediately & run in behind the McLellan. Pass the Forts at night, reach the quarentine station at 11. P. M. anchor for the night, Musketoos so bad none can sleep.

Thursday, July 6. Dr boarded us at 4 A. M. & sent us on our way rejoicing. Scenery beautiful. Hard rain A. M. arrived at N. O. at 1. P. M. Get off & run around, anchor in the stream for the night

Friday, July 7. At 7. A. M. go up river & turn go down river & turn go up river & land near the Ala. cotton press our quarters for our stay in city: detailed to take charge of party to transfer baggage from ship, begin at 12. M. finish at 3 P. M. go up town for dinner ride in St. cars while it rains Evening attend Academy of Music Performance good.

Saturday, July 8. Musketoos & fleas. drove Morpheus out of the Bks, A. M. to Com for stores for Mess, writeing a little too hot to work much. Orders to transfer recruits to 34th Iowa, Brass band comes to quarter in A. Press, Genl, Herons band & are here for Muster out.

Sunday, July 9. Inspection at 9. A. M. busy all day working on Rolls, eve with Mr. Ellis & Dr Rice for church, no church take a look at the city. Warm bright and city lit with gass. Canal St. alive with feminine &c, saloons full, and everything gay.

Monday, July 10. Worked hard all day. P. M. hard rain, progressing finely with Rolls. Eve Mr Ellis & self to Ac. of Music

Tuesday, July 11. Quite busy all day & late at night Musketoos & fleas bad.

Wednesday, July 12. Hard shower P. M. busy all day on Rolls, the Recruits are transferred today, Relieve Lt Hiatt this P. M. as Off of day, up until 12. P. M. with Guards arrest 1. for sitting down on beat. Fire engine (steamer) passes under the whip for a fire about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up river.

Thursday, July 13. Hard at it all day. The Recruits leave for Houston Texas at 12. M. Heavy shower P. M. 29th Iowa ordered mustered out. The battery, encamped in these Quarters leave for their state Illinois

Friday, July 14. Were blessed with a good mail today. Work hard all day. Mustering officer. Examines Rolls: right as far as gone. Shower P. m. The Recruits return to New Orleans. Wheel shaft of Belevardere, broken had to put back.

Saturday, July 15. Quite warm all day, get a little rest today while the mustering officer is looking over Rolls. Rolls are returned & ordered dated the 17th.

Sabbath, July 16. Work most of day to finish up Rolls. hard rain P. M. to church in evening.

Monday, July 17. Discharge & Rolls signed, more remarks to make & do not get ready. Rain P. M. hard, are to get transportation on the Sunny South, to start tomorrow, evening in city with Ellis.

Tuesday, July 18. Wait until 11 A. M. for mustering officer to bring down Rolls, at 12 start for the boat $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below. Embark at 2 & at 2.45 start away, bought some fine shells at the river slow boat but pleasant night meet 4 boats with cotton out of Red river.

Wednesday, July 19. Pass Baton Rouge A. M. while I sleep at Fort Hudson at 1 P. M. Morgans bend at 5 mouth Red river after dark. Lockport passes us at 9. P. M. with 19th Iowa, several boats pass us we are on a very slow tub

Thursday, July 20. Land at Natchez at 8. a. m. boat boilers in dangerous condition. Engineer & firemen run from their places last night for a while fearing an explosion, 3 of the Boilers blistered badly fix them up but slightly A. M. & P. M. in the city. suburbs fine, & shade, but the day awful warm, take a stroll in city while boat cools, get off at 6. P. M.

Friday, July 21. Slow run several boats pass us, reach Vicksburg at 5.30 P. M. take a stroll in the city at 8, orders to transfer to W. H. Osborn, at 10, P. M. under weigh. quite a no of citizens on board, large roomy boat & faster to boot.

Saturday, July 22. fine run, & pleasant, have the pleasure of passing 2 boats touch at Greenville, at 6. P. M. run against snag about 11 jars the ——— but no damage done.

Sunday, July 23. touch & wood at mouth of White river. 1 co. of Whipples Regt there as guards. See them on inspection. touch at Helena at 7. P. M. Had a sermon by our Chaplain at 2 P. M. Evening cool & pleasant

Monday, July 24. Numerous islands, reach Memphis at 9. a. m. off in town a while the 18th Iowa on bank with arms stacked: will start up at 5 P. M. our boat starts at 12. M. afternoon pleasant. have to sound often.

Tuesday, July 25. Rain quite a shower A. M. at New Madrid 10:45 wood above pass Island No. 10, 1.45 P. M. Land at Cairo, at 9.30 P. M. fail to procure Transportation by Rail ordered on to St Louis on the Osborn, proceed to coal, & get off at, 1. A. M. the 26th. Humorous incident, woman tossing up her baby to the boys.

Wednesday, July 26. A. M. pass the little town of commerce, see the Devil thrown a round rock in the river high perpendicular ledges Rocks on the Mo. side. P. M. rains evening cool & night dark.

Thursday, July 27. Morning Corondalet in night Iron Mountain R. R. runing on river banks below the bluff Land at St Louis at. 8. A. M. Land by the side of the Muscatine, the steamer which is to convey us to Davenport, transfer at 9. A. M. then go up to the city & stay until 3 P. M. most of time with Mr Ellis. I get dinner at a saloon. return to boat find the 18th Iowa on Silver Wave ready to go up. Our boat crowded, about 150 passengers besides the Regt. some 25 ladies, get off at 4.15 P. M. at Alton at 9. P. M. takes on 10 passengers & take a barge in tow, Raining

Friday, July 28. Morning quite chilly A. M. hard rains, in cabbins most of time, boat lands often but do not go out to see the towns, pass Hamilton, seems quite a business town.

Saturday, July 29. Arrive at Keokuck at 9.30 takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to coal, go up in town, return just in time, several of the boys left cross rapids very slowly. feel the keel grate. boys left go up R. R. to Montrose Boat lands & takes them on. take another barge at Ft Madison leave 1st barge, arrive at Burlington just at dark stop for about 10. minutes 18 having passed us reported our coming about 1 hour before, quite a no of citizens at the wharf. As we push out part of the 6th Iowa arrive from Davenport enroute home nights cool.

Sunday, July 30. Day warmer, arrive at Davenport at 11, A. M. Regt disembarked on the Island, have permission to go to Clinton, boat starts at 3. P. M. slow over the rapids. the———opera troupe on board, arrive at Clinton at 11. P. M. Put up at the Iowa Central House

Monday, July 31. Up early. No one astir, but one gent who come up on boat with me a stranger in the place. we walk out together to the bridge, & work shops watchman at Lambs mills was acquainted with Mr Pasdrol & told me where he lived. Could not then wait until after breakfast as I had intended, but started post haste to see Mattie took breakfast with them & stayed with Mattie all day.

Tuesday, August 1. Go with will this Morning to the Mill where he tends the shingle mill all day with Mattie. No packet down. Evening take a walk with Miss Dennis &c Had calculated to go to Davenport this P. M. but missed the boat,

Wednesday, August 2. Stay with Mattie until noon, go to river & stay with Will at the mill until boat arrives get off at 3.20 P. M. on the mail steamer Charley Cleaver. Storm struck us at Camanchee, blew the boat on the island wind & rain passed over in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour & we started on soon commenced raining & rained most of the time, down, loaded at R. I. at 8.20 P. M. cross to the island & rode to camp in a wagon.

Thursday, August 3. Rained all night, went to a boarding house & breakfasted then to R. I. & made inquiries for Uncle Jamison's, having chance to ride to camden with some of the 126th Ill. accepted it. walked from Camden out (7 miles) rained nearly all day. Found uncle with a big family, just lots of cousins

Friday, August 4. Rained all night, clear P. M. Evening went with Fannie to call on Miss Wright. Wrights a pleasant family.

Saturday, August 5. Rained hard during the night Uncle takes me to Camden in wagon ride from there with one of the neighbors, get to camp in time for dinner. P. M. in Davenport to settle with Govt. see a man arrested.

Sunday, August 6. To Presbyterian church, P. M. reading evening to M. E. Church in R. I. Evening fine, bright moonlight. Fancy women thick in the woods on the island.

Monday, August 7. Morning talk of pay. P. M., did not get it, fine day. Go to see the Swiss Bell Migets perform, in R. I. this Eve. Pleasant exercise

Tuesday, August 8. Col. makes a short Speech at 8. A. M. Paymasters arrive at 9. a. m. G. co. paid off at 10. at 11. Capt busy & I go over to Davenport put up at the B—— house, take the train at 6.30. At Rond creek station at 10. get over to Wyanet, at 12. No beds.

Wednesday, August 9. Take train at 6. A. M. breakfast in Galesburg at 9. at the river at 11, & across at 11.30 Put up at the Barret house conclude to lay over, buy a few articles. Go to theatre evening. rains.

Thursday, August 10. on Morning train at 6.30 A. M. dinner at Ottumwa & at Pella at 4 Folks in with buggy to carry me home again once more²

²In the diary of Lieutenant Morgan published in the last edition of the ANNALS we included lists of "letters received," "letters written," "accounts as mess treasurer," etc., for the dates covered by that diary, but we are omitting those belonging to this one—Editor.

LETTER DESCRIBING A MARCH TO UTAH IN 1859¹

Camp Floyd, U. T.,
Sunday, October 16, 1859.

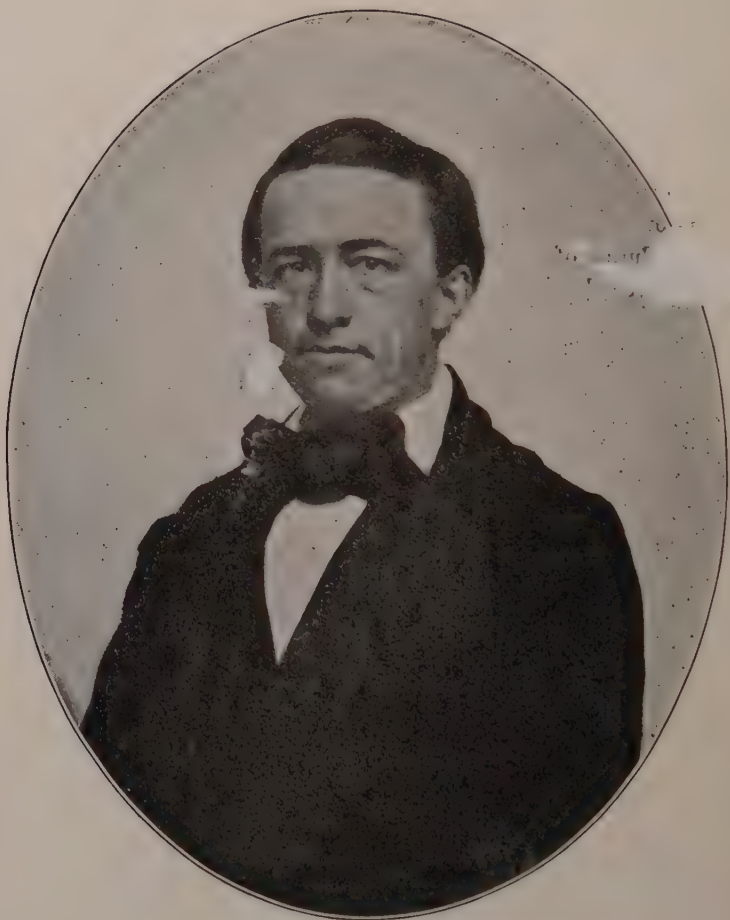
My Dear:

Agreeable to promise I will now endeavor to give you an account of our journey, hoping that it may interest sufficiently for its perusal, and while away perhaps an otherwise unhappy hour. We shall narrate things as they occurred to us on the journey and as they come to our minds. We started from Newport on the evening of May 25 and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, on the following evening and immediately went on board the steamer Alonzo Child for Fort Leavenworth.

The scenery on the Missouri in some places is very beautiful. Large cliffs of rock on both sides of the river rise perpendicularly eighty to one hundred feet and their summits were covered with groves of trees in luxuriant foliage. We passed by many very pretty villages on the Missouri; saw many so prominent in the "History of Bleeding Kansas," by Horace Greely. I did not see as they had suffered much from the war, the "Holy War of Freedom," but they looked pretty and peaceful, and were fast improving cities and towns. We arrived in Fort Leavenworth on the following Sunday evening and the next morning went out to camp, pitched tents and in reality began our first day in soldier life.

We were encamped there ten days. To us all, life seemed in a new aspect. The realities were soon to come. We were going to travel 1,200 miles across the plains, the home of the wild

¹This is a letter from Hiram W. Studley to Miss Lydia M. Trego, who afterward became Mrs. Studley. Mr. Studley was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 24, 1834, and died at Cumberland, Iowa, November 16, 1912. He was graduated from the New Bedford High School, then followed clerking until 1855 when he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he became a collector, and later an auditor for a land company. In October, 1858, he enlisted at Newport, Kentucky, in Company D, Seventh United States Infantry, and was soon thereafter appointed quartermaster sergeant. Because of trouble with the Mormons in Utah Territory, a force of some 1,500 United States troops was sent by President Buchanan the fall of 1857 into Utah. They were under command of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, afterward the famous Confederate general. Owing to the difficulties of the long overland march they wintered in the mountain valleys in northeastern Utah and did not reach Salt Lake City until 1858. The government maintained its force there a few years, and the Seventh Regiment in 1859 was evidently a part of that force. In 1862 this regiment served with the Army of the Potomac until after the New York Riots in July, 1863, when it was sent there. Mr. Studley was honorably discharged at Fort Schuyler, New York, in October, 1863, and was then employed as a clerk in the Commissary Department in New York, Nashville, Washington, and Philadelphia. In 1875 he removed to a farm near Cumberland, Cass County, Iowa, and in 1894 to the town of Cumberland. He held many positions of trust in township and town government.—Editor.



HIRAM W. STUDLEY

(From a daguerreotype made "sometime in the '50's.")

Indian, the buffalo, the panther, and the deer. But say you, can the plains be attractive to any one? Are they not like our own prairies? No, not always. Beauties there are on the route from Fort Leavenworth to this point worth journeying for. And many times when on the route have I wished that we might continue traveling, I had become accustomed to it so well. It might not have been so agreeable if I had had to walk. To some, I suppose not thinking of the future, it seemed very nice to lie in the tents on the beautiful green grass and nothing to do but the ordinary duties of camp. But the attractive feature was to come.

These long and lonesome marches some of the way, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty miles a day for many succeeding days, traveling through sand three and four inches deep, and the sun pouring down with the intensity of our hottest days at home. The weather, with the exception of the heat, was delightful, and we did not have rain more than three or four times during the entire trip. In fact I do not know what the men and women would have done if it had rained much, for as you journey on the Platte River the only article of firewood is "buffalo chips," or buffalo manure, and if it is wet it is good for nothing, and from the time you strike Fort Kearney on the Platte until you reach Fort Laramie you will find no timber worth mentioning. You can then travel for hundreds of miles and not find one stick of timber. You would smile to see the women and men, as soon as we would get into camp, taking an empty corn sack and going out to gather fuel to cook their meals.

For about 150 miles from Fort Leavenworth the country resembles our own state, but after you have left the Big Blue River the soil rapidly diminishes, and soon there is none, and no grass. All sand, sand. Let the enthusiast from New England who comes to the far West with the idea that the level prairie is a paradise, journey from Fort Kearney to Fort Laramie, traveling day after day on one continuous level. No tree, bird, or insect to relieve the eye and refresh the mind, but one continuous cloud of dust filling the air and covering everything with a splendid coating, and then you feel so nice when you arrive in camp in your miller's garb. Oh, how cheerful it was when we came in sight of the Platte! The road that day had been very dusty

and the air hot, and as soon as we came into camp the bank of the river was completely lined for quite a distance with men, women, and children, some drawing water, some bathing, some washing, etc. On the bottoms of the Platte River you can dig, say three or four miles from the river, down two feet and find good, cool water. The water of the Platte is wholesome but warm, and as we journeyed on the side of the river I thought of the Grecian mythology, peopling fairy islands with nymphs and maids, and seeing beautiful little islands in the river. I could easily persuade myself that I saw little fairies moving about.

After we had been three or four days from Fort Kearney we came across a band of Sioux Indians (peaceful) and for one afternoon it was a continual "How," trafficking in moccasins, and begging provisions. Any one could purchase a pair of moccasins for a cup or two of sugar, that being the principal thing they wanted. I should have purchased you a pair, but they were inferior and I had no means handy of sending them to you. You can hardly form an adequate idea of the amount of travel on the plains to the different points on the route, men, women, and trains of cattle. Our train consisted of 63 wagons, 400 men and women, 70 or 80 horses, 400 mules, and 75 head of buffalo [?]. Let me tell you something to give you an idea of the travel. From Fort Kearney to Fort Laramie a person would see every ten rods or less a dead cow or ox, a distance of 400 miles, and then must be taken into consideration that thousands have been devoured by wolves and vultures and others have strayed off and died; and you might find graves enough on the road to make mileposts, that is, keeping on the old California road. One of our number, poor fellow, laid his bones on the prairie 150 miles from Fort Laramie. He died one evening about 6 o'clock, was rolled up in his blankets and buried. It made me feel sad at the time to think that one so young should die, and so far away from home and loved ones. I knew that it would have been hard for me, though there are few for me that memory holds dear, but *they are dear to me.*

On the route we met many men returning from Pikes Peak, the new El Dorado of the Western World. They did not have that pleased expression as though their golden dream had been realized in full, but on the contrary many were on foot, and

most all with barely food enough to last them to the States, and to some the commissary gave provisions to last them to a fort or settlement. Many have laid their bones on the prairies, died of starvation while on the way, near Fort Kearney. We saw many buffaloes and some of the men had nice sporting times. I tasted some of the meat and it was very nice and tender. When near Scotts Bluff we came across an Indian agency distributing the annual amount of clothing allowed to the Indians. They were the Cheyennes and Sioux. I was quite amused to see some of the Indian women dressed so neatly in calico and crinoline, and some of the boys had on pants, suspenders, calico shirts, and straw hats, but these were rare cases. There were more of them with only such clothing as is peculiar to the Indian.

You no doubt have heard of Castle Rock, or Court House Rock, as it is called by some. It is really a beautiful sight, is about five miles from the road, and reminds one of the picture he has seen and description he has heard given of the old castles in the Eastern World, and we see the lord and lady with their courtly train going forth with their favorite falcons to hunt the birds of the country, or the princely knight is marching at the head of his armed retainers, with sword, lance, and helmet, to do good fight with Peter the Hermit for the Holy Sepulcher. About twenty miles from the Chimney Rock a shaft of sandstone rock rises alone by itself seventy-five feet high and is observable twenty miles off, and within ten miles of this rock is Scotts Bluff. You journey along for quite a distance without anything peculiar until all at once you go down a steep descent and enter into what would seem to have been a Roman amphitheater, once beautiful but now in ruins, a piece of ground of half an acre in extent, and enclosed by hills or bluffs from 300 to 1,000 feet in height, and the other outlet from it just wide enough for wagons to travel. Three or four days' travel from this point brings us to Ash Hollow, the scene of General Kearny's battle with the Sioux Indians four or five years ago, and also the place where an expressman was killed by the Indians, a place similar to Scotts Bluff. You descend a distance of 2,000 feet inside of two miles. The descent was something like a pair of stairs. You would go a short distance and then there would be an almost perpendicular descent, and so continuing on until you reach the river. The scenery was

beautiful, but the dust was so awful that we could not appreciate it.

After we left this place there was not much of interest until after we left Fort Laramie, leaving the level plains and beginning to ascend the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Three or four days after leaving Fort Laramie, after ascending high hills and descending into the valleys, we debouched into Laramie Plains. Oh, that was a pretty place! On the right forty miles distant was Laramie Peak, the next to the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and its summit and far down its sides it was covered with perpetual snow, and now on these plains was such nice grass, and such an amount of game! For days we traveled in sight of snow, and one night we had ice in the buckets one-fourth an inch thick. To any one who loves wild mountain scenery, the route we came would repay the travel. You will see plenty of game, and no doubt see many of the denizens of the forest, and for the wild and romantic scenery, it is there in great profusion; and to one of a contemplative and an engineering mind he may well pause and ask through what effect of the laws of nature have such results been obtained? And then looking from the law to the Lawgiver, he may well pause and say, "Great is the law, but the Lawgiver is above them all." Now don't think that I have gone pious. No, not at all. I am still the same in views that I was when at home, and once more I have to say that a person believing in our theory can see and forcibly feel that there is more beauties in nature than the bigoted Christian can see. But I am digressing.

One day when we had almost reached camp, the guide and three or four officers who had taken a circuitous scout, saw and were within a few feet of a panther as it sprang upon an antelope, and the savage beast did not leave its prey until it had taken the insides completely out. The panther was about the size of a large Newfoundland dog and measured eight feet in length. The scenery around this camp was beautiful beyond description. On all sides were mountains covered with a dense growth of timber, and their tops covered with snow glistening in the sun, and looking so grand, and right at your feet was the purling stream coming down from the mountains, so cold and pure. In the afternoon we had a taste of whirlwind, and we could see, only

half a mile off, large limbs of trees torn off and whirling in the air. And when the bugle of retreat was blown, that is the evening call, the echo was beautiful.

The next point of interest was Cheyenne Pass, the gate as one might call it of the Black Hills, they being a spur of the Rocky Mountains. I send you a flower gathered there, the pink one. The pale blue is from the Platte River. The entrance to this pass is wild and romantic. You see rocks piled one upon another like a wall, hundreds of feet high on each side, and it looked as though some mighty mortar mason had built it, so even were the stones one upon another. Not one out of perpendicular! In other places it looked as though some mighty torrent had been let loose and had spread far and wide in its work of destruction, and on the road as we were traveling along we would say, surely we cannot go ahead much farther. It looked as though the mountains met, but we jogged on and found perhaps just room enough to pass through. The next point is Bridgers Pass, the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and within two or three miles of each other you could see little streams flowing westward to the Pacific, and eastward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Lydia, did you ever feel the need of good, sparkling, cold water? Well, we did right in this pass. One day we came across a little stream called Bridgers Fork, and its sides were covered with saleratus and the water looked just like milk, and when we had to get our water for drinking, cooking, etc., it was a half-barrel, and all around the barrel when the water had settled was white, and for two or three days we had to drink just such water. In the immediate neighborhood of this pass we came across many sulphur springs. The water is very healthy but very disagreeable to smell.

The next point is White Clay Canyon. The road through this canyon for a distance of about twelve miles crosses the creek twenty-five or thirty times, and sometimes would have to follow the bed of the stream for one-eighth of a mile. In one place on the road I noticed large cliffs of rock rising perpendicularly from the banks of the stream, and they looked as though they had been formed by the mixture of small stones and sand, and not one of the stones was as big as a walnut, and it was so up to the summit. The next point was Provo Canyon. We had seen mag-

nificent sights before but this surpassed them all. All day you would see the clouds hanging around the mountains, and on one you would see only a small particle of cloud, and one might think that some subterranean fire had burst forth, and was throwing out its superfluous vapor, or that Vulcan had reappeared on earth and on this mountain had established an immense smithery, and it was in full blast. And quite often you would see beautiful cascades of water come soaring, tumbling, and leaping down the mountain side, dashing from rock to rock almost perpendicularly and making the water white with foam. These beautiful waterfalls were fed by springs on the mountain tops. You can have no idea of the beauty unless you see it.

Through this canyon eighteen miles long is a road built by the Mormons. The canyon would be impassable were it not for the road, for the Provo River flows through it. From the base of one mountain on one side to the base of another on the opposite side does not average over sixty feet, and the river in some places is quite deep. This road is sixteen feet wide and is built by cutting down trees off the side of the mountain, rolling them in and filling up with stones blasted from the mountain, and is as splendid a road, I have no doubt, as can be found in the United States. In some places it is from sixty to eighty feet above the river, and the river dashing on at a furious rate.

Within a mile or two of where the river enters Utah Lake, we crossed a substantial bridge and came into camp. We delivered the provisions out the last time on the route. The next day's tramp brought us to the far-famed Jordan, the next to Camp Floyd. After having been on the road almost three months, we were glad for a time to come to a halt.

Now, Lydia, we are done. I have written more than I meant to, but thoughts came fast upon me, and so I thought I would write them, thinking that they might be of interest. I may have been prosy, it was an error of the head, and I will stand corrected for the future, and now will say adieu.

Yours as ever,

HIRAM W. STUDLEY,

Co. D, Seventh Infantry.

Camp Floyd, U. T.

COUNTIES OF IOWA

In the early '70's while attending school in Adel, Iowa, a teacher, Miss Mattie Ferguson, introduced to us the following composition on "The Counties of Iowa." If she told us the name of the author it has slipped my memory, although the lines have stayed with me. I have dictated this "poem" several times in the past for publication, but in the last few months have had a number of requests for a copy. At the suggestion of our State Librarian, Johnson Brigham, I have prepared a copy for publication in the ANNALS OF IOWA for preservation.

ALMEDA BRENTON HARPEL,
1125 Twenty-first Street,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Our home is in Iowa, westward toward the setting sun,
Just between two mighty rivers where the flowing waters run.
We have towns and we have cities; we have many noble streams;
We have ninety-nine counties and now we'll say their names.

Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, where the Spirit Lake we see,
Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago, Worth near Lake Albert Lea.
Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek and Allamakee shall find
Make eleven northern counties on the Minnesota line.
Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton, together with Scott and Muscatine,
Lee, Louisa and Des Moines upon the eastern line are seen.
Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose, Decatur, Ringgold, Wayne we spy,
Taylor, Page and Fremont upon Missouri's border lie.
Pottawattamie, Harrison, Mills, Monona, Woodbury, Plymouth, Sioux
Are all the counties around the borders of the state we view.
Next we point to O'Brien, Palo Alto, Clay, Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Floyd
now see,
Chickasaw I say, Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, next upon the map
we see.
Wright and Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee,
Ida, Sac, Calhoun and Webster, Hamilton with name so rare.
Next is Hardin, Grundy, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware.
Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Story, Crawford, Carroll, Boone,
Let us not your patience weary, we will have them all told soon.
Cedar, Greene, Johnson, Iowa, and Poweshiek by the same,
Next is Jasper, Polk and Dallas, names of presidential fame.
Guthrie, Audubon, and Shelby, Cass, Madison and Adair,
Warren, Marion, Mahaska and Keokuk is there.
Henry, Jefferson, Wapello, Monroe, but Washington we missed.
Lucas, Union, Clarke and Adams, and Montgomery fills the list.

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD WAR DIVISION OF THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

Almost as soon as hostilities began with Germany the Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, established our "War Division." It is intended that the record of service and sacrifice of each Iowa man and woman contributing to the success of the American force in the World War should be noted. The care with which our government and state hitherto have prepared and preserved the military rosters of its men sufficiently assures the future of every essential fact touching the actual participation of individuals in or incident to hostilities. But the lesson of prior wars in a democracy is that military connection in war is but a meager portion of their lives, often merely a matter of months. Whatever his valor or achievement, if the soldier survive to re-enter civilian enterprise, his contribution as a citizen usually rivals and often outweighs his contribution as a soldier. The Historical Department of Iowa, therefore, has full faith that it may rely upon other officers and offices for pure military history and biography, but charges itself with noting after peace the attainments of the lives of those who distinguished our state in war. So that it is intended that for complete biographical and historical purposes our collection shall be so shaped and administered that the soldier, the nurse, the person of every kind and calling, having taken the oath of service and having had inscribed all his military history in the war, shall also be remembered in peace through our collections containing all pertinent facts of subsequent life.

In other words, the department has noticed that those deceased in action or otherwise sacrificed in the uniform in the Civil War and the War with Spain, while remembered in mass seemed sometimes to have been overlooked if not forgotten, especially if lost

and interred in the South or overseas. Almost numberless grave-stones with the eloquent "Unknown" support this proposition, and though the rosters detail age and personal appearance, time, place and manner of death, they are too meager to be of that comfort sought by surviving relatives and especially by their relatives of the recent and the future generations.

Endeavoring to pay some lasting debt of gratitude to each person in the World War who lost his life, and with the thought to contribute to the comfort of relatives surviving and of those of future generations, the Historical Department has made of each name a special object of commemoration, and has added to the roster record what it can of personal history. Thus for each of the ninety-nine counties we have established a special record with the name of each person lost, with his close kinship noted, with his photograph, inscribed with his name, and other personal data. Related to this list is everything we can obtain that was part of his personal or military equipment, such as a weapon, utensil, uniform, document or other object illustrative of his service or his traits, and these appropriately assembled, identified, and labeled form the nucleus of our World War museum.

The way of the world shows in this enterprise. At the close of the war nearly every county had its organization aimed at preserving the record of its own contribution toward the victory. In some counties there were many societies and associations gathering data. Hardly a county completed its work in permanent form, for its energy, if not dissipated, was quickly diverted to productive activity. The war spirit gave way to the silent grief of the home and fireside, or to organized business and political interests.

Holding to the original plan our department centers at present on the gold star heroes of Iowa. Of these we have some 2,000 photographs of the almost 4,000 who gave their lives. Of these photographs we have from each county a few and from some the full number. These are framed and accessible to the visiting public. Cards going with each name identify our museum specimens relating to each name and are available on request. For the want of space the entire World War collection is crowded into the corridors of the building.

We can but regret both the decreasing zeal in home committees for the gathering and preserving of memorabilia of our lost boys, and our department want of means wherewith to increase our own achievements, as time assuages grief and tends to erase thought of their sacred sacrifice.

EDWARD JOHNSTONE'S CHARACTER AND HISTORY

The unique and elaborate character sketch of Edward Johnstone published in this issue of the ANNALS was written in long-hand over thirty years ago and deposited in the Historical Department of Iowa. It is of almost as much interest because of the author as of the great man described. Dr. J. M. Shaffer was himself a man of great activity and influence in the formative period of the new state of Iowa. His work as physician, as lecturer at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, as surgeon of the board of enrollment of men entering the Union Army from the First Congressional District, as secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society in its early years, as state senator, as a lifelong student of science and natural history, as a collector of specimens, and as one helpful to Charles Aldrich in researches in early Iowa history and in founding the Historical Department of Iowa—all these things have already been set out in the ANNALS twenty and thirty years ago. But an accurate and connected account of Edward Johnstone has never been published in the ANNALS. E. H. Stiles in his "Recollections and Sketches," and B. F. Gue in his "History of Iowa," both give good sketches of his life, Gue's being nearer complete. Sam M. Clark in the *Gate City* at the time of the death of Mr. Johnstone, gave extended biographical material and the "History of Lee County, Iowa," Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1876, also contains considerable fragmentary matter about him.

This article by Dr. Shaffer is more of a characterization than a biography. It glows with the warmth of personal friendship, and delineates personal qualities that cause the reader to know Judge Johnstone, the man, more accurately than a plain recital

of facts could show. Yet we believe a brief and connected biographical outline should be given.

Edward Johnstone was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1815, and died at Keokuk, Iowa, May 17, 1891. He was one of a family of ten children, eight brothers and two sisters. Each of the eight sons was over six feet tall and weighed over 200 pounds. The eldest two were graduated from West Point. His brother William F. became governor of Pennsylvania, serving from 1848 to 1852 and with great credit.¹ Both Mr. Gue and Mr. Stiles state that one of the other brothers became governor of California. This is apparently an error, although James Neely Johnson was governor of California in 1856 to 1858,² but he spelled his name differently from Edward Johnstone's family, and was from southern Indiana. The father of Edward, Alexander Johnstone, a remarkable man, died in 1872 in his one hundredth year.

Edward Johnstone studied law, was admitted to the bar and in 1837, at the age of twenty-two, removed to Burlington, then Wisconsin Territory. The Second Session of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory met at Burlington, November 6, 1837, and on November 8 Mr. Johnstone was elected and sworn in as one of the three "transcribing clerks" of the House of Representatives.³ On January 16, 1838, the assembly passed an act requiring all persons claiming land in the half-breed tract to file their claims with the clerk of the District Court of Lee County within one year, showing the nature of the title upon which they relied, and appointing Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson, and David Brigham commissioners to take testimony as to titles claimed by the respective parties at a per diem salary of \$6.00.⁴ Mr. Johnstone took up his residence at Montrose the spring of 1838 and remained there most of the time until the fall of 1839 discharging his duties in connection with this commission.⁵

In 1839 Mr. Johnstone removed to Fort Madison and formed a partnership with General H. T. Reid for the practice of law. That year he was elected as one of the representatives from Lee

¹"National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. II, p. 288.

²*Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 107.

³"Journal of the House of Representatives, Second Session, of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory," p. 29.

⁴"The Struggle for the Half-Breed Tract" by B. L. Wick, *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Third Series, Vol. VII, p. 21.

⁵"History of Lee County, Iowa," p. 700.

County to the Second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened in Burlington, November 4, 1839. Mr. Johnstone was elected speaker of the House, and was re-elected at the extra session which met the following summer.

In January, 1840, Mr. Johnstone wrote the first call for a Democratic territorial convention, and led the following list of signers: Edward Johnstone, Shepherd Leffler, Laurel Summers, Jos. T. Fales, G. S. Bailey, John B. Lash, Jacob L. Myers, Daniel Brewer, W. G. Coop, S. C. Hastings, J. M. Robertson, Jacob Minder, H. Van Antwerp, Thomas Cox, J. W. Parker.⁶ In 1840 he was elected a member of the Territorial Council and served in the Third and Fourth assemblies, the latter being the first assembly to convene at Iowa City.

President Polk appointed Mr. Johnstone in 1845 United States attorney for the territory of Iowa and he served until Iowa became a state. In 1849 he served as mayor of Fort Madison, and from 1851 to 1855 he was county judge of Lee County. In 1855 when George G. Wright was elected by the General Assembly as chief justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Johnstone received forty-five votes to fifty-three for Mr. Wright. The same year, 1855, he, with Governor Grimes and Charles S. Blake, were appointed to locate and superintend the erection of a state hospital for the insane. They selected Mount Pleasant as the place and directed the construction of the building. He was elected from Lee County a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, which framed our present constitution, and had a leading part in making that fundamental law.

On April 27, 1861, a few days after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, a meeting of citizens was held at Fort Madison and Judge Johnstone presided. He was made chairman of a committee of five to raise relief funds for the families of the volunteers. The first company of soldiers organized at Fort Madison took the name of the "Johnstone Rifles" in honor of him.⁷

In 1868 Mr. Johnstone removed to Keokuk where he organized and established the Keokuk Savings Bank, becoming cashier, which position he held until his death. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Iowa Soldiers' Monument Commission. His last

⁶Gue's "History of Iowa," Vol. I, p. 204.

⁷"Lee County History," p. 557.

important public position was in 1890 when he was appointed the First District member of the Iowa Commission to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. When the commission met in September he was elected its president, but died May 17, 1891.

The great influence that Mr. Johnstone attained in the territory when he was so young indicates that, as some of his friends have said, he could have reached almost any position in public affairs in state or nation if his tastes and ambitions had led him on. When but little over twenty-four years of age he became speaker of the lower branch of the legislative assembly, and at the same age by general consent it was he who led in the call for the first Democratic convention in the territory which soon became the state. When such leadership was freely given to so young a man it must have been, as Dr. Shaffer intimates, because of his commanding ability, character, and personality.

The next day after his death the eloquent Sam M. Clark said editorially in the *Keokuk Gate City*, "The kingliest man in Iowa is dead."

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION

November 10, 1922

Motions.—Motions in substance as follows were passed: That all plans for the restoration of the barracks at Fort Atkinson be referred to the Board before construction is begun; that Mr. Harlan be authorized to spend not to exceed \$30.00 in photostating government records touching matters of interest to the Board; that the improvement of the tract of land owned by the state between East Okoboji and Spirit lakes be deferred until April, 1923.

Resolutions.—Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows: That the local committee of Eldora who desire to establish a golf course on the margin of Eldora-Steamboat Rock Park, using a few acres of the park land therefor, be allowed to proceed with their plan of organization, and that they submit to the Board their proposed rules and a map of the proposed course showing the location and amount of park land they want to use; that T. F. Lynch of Pocahontas who desires to put in a cement dam or bulkhead to prevent the run-off from Lizard Lake, so as to maintain the water and preserve the lake, if he procure plans and specifications and assure the state against damage by the construction, that he be allowed to proceed.

Miscellaneous.—W. G. Gordon and W. H. Biederman of Estherville appeared and reported that they had secured options on a considerable tract near Estherville for a park to be known as Fort Defiance Park and that they will contribute \$750 on the purchase price, as well as take care of numerous expenses; Mr. Harlan was authorized to ascertain the price of the Morehouse map of Backbone Park; Dr. Pammel was asked to try to get the authorities to build roads leading to Pilot Knob Park, and in case they are built then the state will build roads inside the park; A. M. Thurtle presented the claims of Dexfield Park; Dr. Pammel presented reports on Clear Lake and Sunk Grove Lake.

December 15, 1922

Motions.—Motions in substance as follows were adopted: That the secretary ascertain from the Fish and Game Department what work if any the state had done on the Morehouse map of Backbone Park; that Prof. Pfister's plans and report on the road system for Pilot Knob Park be approved; that Custodian Taylor of Pilot Knob Park be directed to make out a requisition for such tools as he needs, sending it to the secretary, who, when approved by the Board, will forward same to the State Highway Commission; that the employment of B. W. Preston, Jr., as stenographer in the secretary's office, be extended to December 15; that the secretary be directed to enquire if the owner of the land at the outlet of Lost Island Lake will concede the right of the state to enter on the same and construct a dam, and whether citizens of the vicinity will contribute to the expense of making a dam.

Resolutions.—Resolutions in substance as follows were adopted: That the Board approves the building of a tool house at Pilot Knob Park and that President Pammel and Professor Piester be asked to designate a location for the structure.

Reports.—Reports in substance as follows were made: Mr. Haskell reported he and Secretary of State Ramsay visited the Fort Defiance area and that he thought the Board should take over not to exceed fifty acres, ten acres of which was to be given the state, and the balance to be secured at approximately \$65.00 per acre, and the Estherville people to contribute one half thereof; Mrs. McNider reported concerning Fort Atkinson that in her opinion the Board should recommend to the Executive Council that the local committee be reimbursed for their purchase of the James tract, and the report was adopted; Senator Haskell filed a copy of a report on Lost Island Lake recommending the purchase of some twenty-seven acres on the east side of the lake for \$8,289, of which local citizens will contribute \$1,000, and also contribute land for a road to the park, etc.

Miscellaneous.—Messrs. Wardle and Hull inquire what will be the attitude of the Board toward an application of the Iowa Light and Power Company in its application to construct a power dam on the Des Moines River, which dam will overflow portions of Ledges Park, and

they were advised that the Board was making inquiry of the attorney-general as to what its rights and powers would be in the matter, and of engineering experts what would be the effect of the dam on the park property, but that it has not yet received sufficient information to answer the question asked.

January 12, 1923

Motions.—Motions were adopted in substance as follows: That the secretary be directed to transmit the draft just received for the rent of the Forestville mill property, Backbone Park, to the attorney-general for his advice as to its proper disposal; that the secretary be directed to forward Custodian Taylor's requisition for tools for use at Pilot Knob Park to the Highway Commission; that Dr. Pammel's action asking the Forestry Division of the State College at Ames to send some one to Dolliver Memorial Park to designate what trees should be removed, be approved, the party examining to report to the Board; that after an engineer of the Highway Engineering Department of Ames reports on the tracts of Ledges Park that will be overflowed if the dam is constructed by the Iowa Light and Power Company, that Dr. Pammel be authorized then to secure landscape authorities to examine the area and report; that Dr. Pammel be authorized to proceed further in plans for improving Theodore F. Clark Park; that the disposition of the buildings of Lacey-Keosauqua Park be deferred until a landscaping report is made; that the secretary be authorized to inform enquirers that the Board can not now employ a civil engineer; that the secretary be directed to ascertain if the tract near Eldora-Steamboat Rock Park containing the rare marginal fern and gray birch, is likely to be turned over to the state; Mr. Harlan was authorized to have the photostat maps of Fort Atkinson traced and blue prints made therefrom, also photostat copies of proceedings as to all Iowa power plants, plans, etc.; that the secretary be authorized to circularize the citizens who may be interested in exchanging certain tracts adjacent to state parks for certain portions of state park lands.

Resolutions.—Resolutions in substance as follows were adopted: As requests are in to allow fox and wolf hunting in state parks, that it is against the policy of the Board to allow hunting in the state parks; that the secretary be directed to reduce to writing the plan for Professors Dodds and Fuller of Ames to take civil engineering students to Lacey-Keosauqua Park to camp and survey the park, and present the same to the Board.

Miscellaneous.—The lease for the Forestville Mill property, Backbone Park, was renewed for another year; landscape reports by Harold Pammel on Jones County Park were made and filed; Senator Haskell filed a report on Eldora-Steamboat Rock Park; E. B. Howard of Ames presented a request for a state park at Mormon Ridge, Marshall County,

February 9, 1923

At this meeting there was present a delegation of some thirty people, mostly from Boone, Madrid and vicinity, to take up with the Board the question of flooding portions of the Ledges Park by a dam on the Des Moines River proposed to be put in by the Iowa Light and Power Company. The report of L. L. Clement, engineer of the State Highway Commission, on the conditions that would follow such construction, was read. Statements were made by Mr. Wardle, engineer of the company, and by Mr. Hull, attorney of the company, and by many others present, both for and against the plan. The engineer's report showed that some 150 acres of the park would be flooded including the low lands along Pease Creek which have been used for camping, and from which the ledges of rock can be best observed. Much fine timber and vegetation would be destroyed. It was claimed by some that the loss of these features would be more than compensated for by the scenic and recreational value of the lake that would be formed by the back-water, while others thought not. A motion passed requesting the power company to prepare and submit to the Board a bill, which, if approved, is to be submitted to the Fortieth General Assembly by the Board and company, and that the company also submit to the Board such inducements as the company may see fit to offer in consideration for the ground to be flooded, and plans and schemes for altering the park from its present to its proposed condition, and with estimates therewith showing what, if any, expenditures will be taken care of by the company.

March 9, 1923

Reports.—Reports were made in substance as follows: A report by Mr. Harlan that he visited an area near Hamburg consisting of about 141 acres which the people there desire taken over as a state park and he recommends that if the tracts can be secured at their true value, and if local citizens will contribute 40 per cent of the cost, that they should be acquired at a cost not to exceed \$25,000, and the report was adopted; a report by Mr. Harlan on Crabill Lake at Clarinda, that he visited it, that it is an artificial lake, that some 100 acres ought to be developed, that it adjoins the Page County Fair grounds and the Chautauqua grounds, but the report makes no recommendation and is placed on file; Mr. Harlan reported on Starr's Cave that he consulted with local citizens who say they will secure options on the lands, or will provide funds to assist in case condemnation is necessary, and the report was placed on file; Mr. Harlan reported on Fort Atkinson concerning illustrated and historical matter issued without authority of the Board, on landscape features, etc., and the report was received and the landscape features referred to Prof. Cornell; a report from L. L. Clement concerning Silver Lake, Delaware County, was received and referred to Senator Haskell.

Motions.—Motions in substance as follows were adopted: That Dr. Pammel be requested to secure the technical description of lands on Wood Lake and on Eagle Lake which is desired to be exchanged, so as to get authority from the General Assembly; that the bill for the balance of expense in auditing and arranging of the funds of the park areas be allowed and that the secretary be authorized to cause to be made at least five additional sets of each report; that the petition of the Board to the Executive Council of August 11, 1922, to proceed to acquire by purchase or condemnation the Beaman park area, be now certified to the Executive Council.

Resolutions.—Resolutions in substance as follows were adopted: That W. H. Biederman be requested to forward the abstracts to the lands being taken over at Fort Defiance Park, and the cash they were to contribute to complete the transaction; that Prof. Piester be requested to examine and report on the feasibility of the plan of connecting the north and south portions of Backbone Park with roads; that the matter of the Clinton Merrick Park be held in abeyance until parties at Forest City appear before the Board.

Custodians.—There were present at this meeting the following park custodians:

Ellet Lepley.....	Conrad.....	Lepley Park
C. F. Henning.....	Boone.....	Ledges Park
H. L. Taylor.....	Forest City.....	Pilot Knob Park
W. H. Morehead.....	Maquoketa.....	Morehead Caves Park
J. M. Folck.....	Onawa.....	Lewis and Clark Park
C. N. Douglas.....	Lehigh.....	Dolliver Memorial Park
H. E. Rees.....	Keosauqua.....	{ Lacey-Keosauqua Park Farmington Park Oakland Mills Park
L. Y. Trower.....	Lamont.....	
		Backbone Park

They met with the Board in the morning when President Pammel explained that the purpose of the meeting was to become acquainted and to give the custodians information concerning their duties in order that the administration of the parks may be made as useful as possible to the public. Secretary Harlan told them the program was for them to retire into another room with Assistant Secretary Mott, who would help them to formulate into questions those problems that they desired information upon, and return to the Board's meeting in the afternoon. This they did, while the Board proceeded with its business. They then met with the Board in the afternoon and took up the various questions they had formulated, such as those relating to partition fences, badges for custodians, authority of custodians, rules in parks, roads in parks, disposal of old buildings on park lands, the erection of shelters, rest houses, toilets, etc., labels for trees, machinery and tools, garbage disposal, etc. These questions and many others were discussed and answered, making of the meeting a kind of school of instruction.

NOTABLE DEATHS

JAMES MELVILLE PIERCE was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 9, 1848, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, November 1, 1920. When a boy he was employed as a printer's apprentice in the office of the *Shield and Banner*, Mansfield, Ohio. He was a member of Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1867 he removed to northwestern Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1870 he became publisher and editor of the *Grant City Star*, and in 1875 of the *Hopkins Journal*, both in northwest Missouri. In 1878 he added the *Taylor County Republican*, of Bedford, Iowa, to the string of papers he owned, and in 1884, the *Osceola Sentinel*. In 1885 he acquired an interest in the *Iowa Homestead*, at Des Moines, and removed to that city. At that time Henry Wallace was the editor of the *Homestead* and, through the efforts of the two, the journal prospered and became an agricultural and political factor in the state. On Mr. Wallace's retirement from the *Homestead* in 1895, Mr. Pierce became sole owner. In 1893 he acquired the *Wisconsin Farmer*, Madison, Wisconsin, and the *Farmer and Stockman*, Kansas City, Missouri. All of these he continued to publish, retaining active control up to the time of his death. The last ten years of his life he increased his activity in politics. He never was a candidate for office, but was ardently for or against many public men, always working, as he believed, for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the state. He was independent in politics, party lines making no difference to him. In the last few months before his death he had been vigorously supporting the Democratic candidates for governor and United States senator. He had just made a strong campaign against the sale to the public of stock in questionable corporations, which was then at high tide in Iowa. He was a great business man, had vigor and courage, and exerted a large influence in public affairs.

WILLIAM G. CLEMENTS was born near Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio, January 2, 1847, and died at Los Angeles, California, January 10, 1920. Interment was at Newton, Iowa. In October, 1855, the family removed to a farm near Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa, and three years later to the vicinity of Newton. William G. attended country school and later, College Farm, or Wittenberg College, near Newton. This he supplemented by a course at Iowa College, Grinnell, and also was graduated from the Iowa Business College at Des Moines. He then taught school a few years, served for a time as deputy county recorder, and read law under Hon. O. C. Howe. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and in 1870 began practice at Prairie City, in partnership with Sidney Williams. He was mayor of Prairie City one year. In 1876 he

formed a partnership with B. C. Ward which lasted eighteen years. In 1887 he removed to Newton, in 1888 was elected county attorney, and was re-elected in 1890, serving four years. In 1898 he was elected one of the judges of the district court in the Sixth Judicial District, and was re-elected in 1902 and in 1906, serving twelve years. He brought to the office carefulness, ability, experience in the practice, and a high sense of duty. After his retirement in 1911 he resumed practice at Newton in partnership with his son, Frank H. Clements, which he continued until some three years before his death, when poor health caused his retirement. He had been in California about a year when the end came.

JOHN T. SCOTT was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, October 16, 1840, and died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 11, 1920. According to his request his body was cremated and the ashes are to be deposited in the family lot at Brooklyn, Iowa. In 1843 he emigrated with his parents to Terryville, now Thompsonville, Massachusetts. In 1848 they removed to Fayette County, Wisconsin, settling on a farm. John T. attended common school in winter and worked in summer. In 1861 he enlisted at Elizabeth, Illinois, in Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in several important battles. In the spring of 1862 he was honorably discharged, and in September of that year re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry. In 1863 he was appointed second lieutenant in the Sixteenth United States Colored Infantry. In January, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant, which office he filled until honorably discharged in May, 1866. In the same year he came to Brooklyn, Iowa, worked for a time on a farm and then entered the law office of John D. Hale as a student. He was admitted to the bar at Montezuma in 1867. At Brooklyn he took an active part in public matters. He was county attorney of Poweshiek County from 1888 to 1891, and was one of the judges of the district court of the Sixth Judicial District from 1899 to 1906. On leaving the bench he occasionally assisted in the trial of important cases in his own and adjoining counties. He removed to Colorado Springs in 1909, and there lived a retired life. He was a man of ability, of rugged integrity, and was unique and original. He was sometimes blunt, but loved justice, truth and right.

JOHN EVERALL was born in Shropshire, England, April 20, 1839, and died at Monona, Iowa, May 17, 1920. In 1851 he came to America with his parents, who settled on a farm in Farmersburg Township, Clayton County, Iowa. This county was his place of residence for the remainder of his life. The first eleven years of his life in America were spent in attending school, farming, and teaching. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in action in July, 1864. He rose from private to first

lieutenant and remained in military service until honorably discharged in June, 1865. For the first few years after the Civil War he was engaged in farming and teaching, until called to fill various official positions. Among the more important of these positions were those of county superintendent of public schools, which he occupied for four years, county auditor for a period of six years, and state senator for eight years. He was elected to the Senate in 1891 as a Democrat and began his service in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and continued through the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh. Among his colleagues in the Senate he was recognized as a man of sound judgment, marked integrity, and sterling worth. He was prominent in Masonic circles. His later years, except the last one of his life, were spent in Farmersburg, Iowa, where banking interests claimed his attention. —A. R. S.

BENJAMIN MCCOY was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, March 22, 1846, and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 24, 1920. He was brought by his parents in 1855, on their removal to Indianapolis, Mahaska County, Iowa. He attended common school and Cornell College. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out at Davenport the same year. He was graduated from Cornell College in 1868, taught school, and was employed for some time as a surveyor. In 1871 he entered the law office of Seevers & Cutts as a student and was admitted to the bar the following year. He then removed to Sigourney and engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Andrews & McCoy. In 1874 he returned to Oskaloosa and joined with J. B. Bolton as Bolton & McCoy. In 1876 he became city solicitor of Oskaloosa. In 1883 he was elected senator and was re-elected four years later, serving in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third general assemblies where he took an active part in the enactment of the important legislation of that period. He served as a district judge in the Sixth Judicial District from 1894 to 1898. On leaving the bench he associated himself in the practice with his two sons, John N. and Hugh B., which he continued until shortly before his death. He was a man of ability and was popular because of his many good qualities.

HAMLIN H. FREER was born at Ellsworth, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 9, 1845, and died at Mount Vernon, Iowa, August 26, 1920. In 1855 he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and in 1856 to Iowa. The son of a Methodist preacher, after coming to Iowa his boyhood was spent at Le Claire, Camanche, Tipton, Independence, and Vinton, as his father's pastorates changed. He was graduated with the degree of B. S. from Cornell College in 1869, served one year as principal of schools at Chariton, and then went to Cornell College as a teacher in the academy. From then his entire life was spent at Cornell, although he re-

ceived better financial offers from other institutions. From 1872 to 1887 he was principal of the Preparatory and Normal Department, and from 1887 to 1902 was professor of science and the art of teaching and of political economy. In 1878 he obtained from the college the degree of M. S., in 1880 that of A. B., and in 1883 that of A. M., while in 1911 the college conferred on him the degree of LL. D.. In 1902 he was made dean of the faculty and held the David Joyce professorship of political economy and sociology until his retirement in 1919. He was acting president of the college in 1914 and 1915. He was one of the leading educators of the state and was president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association in 1891. He was a useful citizen, taking an active interest in public affairs, town, state, and nation, and was, withal, a Christian gentleman.

CHARLES EDWIN STALCOP was born in Minnesota, September 9, 1858, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, December 22, 1920. He attended common school, was graduated from Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and came to Iowa in 1881. He taught school, was graduated from the Law Department of Drake University in 1884, and became a resident of Sac County, and engaged in teaching there. In 1889 he acquired the *Sac County News*, published at Early, and in 1891 was elected county superintendent of schools. He was re-elected two years later, and served from 1892 to 1896. In the noted campaign of 1896 he delivered many speeches in support of the Republican party, and won recognition as an able speaker. In 1897 he was elected representative and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies. For a few years he practiced law in Sac City, being in partnership with Charles E. Lane, and was active in the anti-saloon litigation that put the saloons out of Sac County. In 1902 he bought the *Brooklyn Chronicle* and edited it for some years. He was much interested in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and several years previously had assisted materially in writing its ritual. He became a member of its Supreme Auditing Committee and disposed of his newspaper, removed to Des Moines, the headquarters of the association, and for several years of his later life he gave his entire time to its interest, visiting local lodges, lecturing, and acting as vice-president.

WILLIAM POLLICK CRUMBACKER was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, December 20, 1857, and died at Independence, Iowa, May 14, 1920. He attended common school at Antrim, Guernsey County, Ohio, and from 1876 to 1878, an academy in Philadelphia, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati and was graduated therefrom in 1882 with the degree of M. D. He practiced medicine two years with his father, who was a physician at Antrim, then entered the Ohio State Hospital at Athens as an assistant physician. He had specialized in

the study of mental diseases and now directed his attention more than ever to that branch of his profession. In 1889 he engaged in private practice at Cambridge, Ohio, and then returned to the hospital at Athens for three years as superintendent. He went to Weston, West Virginia, as superintendent of the State Hospital there, and remained five years. In 1897 he visited hospitals in Dublin, Ireland, and Edinburg, Scotland, and made a special investigation concerning the treatment of nervous and mental diseases in Great Britain. In 1898 he returned to Athens and for three years engaged in private practice. In 1902 he came to Independence, Iowa, as superintendent of the State Hospital, which position he held until his death. He was well qualified in his profession and as an administrator, was a modest and unassuming man, and was kind and tactful in his relations with his patients and the public.

GEORGE A. NEWMAN was born in Jefferson County, New York, December 10, 1843, and died at the Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, June 15, 1920. Burial was at Cedar Falls, Iowa. His boyhood was spent in a community of "Shakers" near Albany, New York, and what schooling he received was in that community, supplemented by instruction from his mother. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixth Regiment, New York Cavalry, served throughout the war and was honorably discharged October 16, 1864, at New York City. Soon after the war he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he began practicing dentistry in 1876. In 1881 he removed to Fayette, Iowa, practiced there a few months and then removed to Cedar Falls on November 1, 1881, where he practiced until 1900. For several years he served as city clerk of Cedar Falls. In 1894 he was department commander, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1898 he served as secretary of the Senate of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and had the remarkable distinction of serving in the same position in the five succeeding assemblies, the last one being the Thirty-second, in 1907. In 1900 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army, Department of Iowa, and occupied that position to within a few months of twenty years, and until his death.

JOHN W. SCOTT was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 5, 1843, and died at Atlantic, Iowa, December 26, 1920. He came with his parents in their removal to Marion County, Iowa, in 1856. He enlisted from Davis County in Company G, Second Iowa Infantry, on May 6, 1861, and was made fifth corporal. On April 3, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant. At that time he re-enlisted in a consolidation of the Second and Third regiments, and on December 12, 1864, became captain of his company, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. In October, 1865, he was elected sheriff of Davis County, serving during 1866 and 1867. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he removed to Exira, Audubon County, and the

same year was elected clerk of the courts, serving during 1869 and 1870. In 1874 he removed to Atlantic. On the creation of the office of county attorney he became the first incumbent of that office in Cass County, serving four years, 1887-90. He was elected a presidential elector in 1904, being chosen on the Roosevelt ticket. He was for many years prominent in county, district and state politics, and was much admired for his integrity and fine personality.

JOHN L. BLEAKLY was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, February 17, 1857, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, June 17, 1920. He emigrated with his parents to Rock Island County, Illinois, in 1863, and to Linn County, Iowa, in 1872. His education was acquired in country schools in Illinois and Iowa, and in the Cedar Rapids Business College. He taught school a few years in Linn County and removed to Ida Grove in 1882 where for three years he was employed in a bank. He entered the grocery business which he followed until 1900, when he retired from active business because of ill health. In 1903 he was elected state senator and served in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second general assemblies. In 1908 he was elected auditor of state and was twice re-elected, serving from 1909 to 1915. After leaving the state auditor's office he assisted in organizing the Iowa National Fire Insurance Company and became its president. He was also president of the Des Moines Building and Loan Association, and of the Pyramid Portland Cement Company. To both his business and political life he brought excellent judgment and unquestioned integrity. He was a leading lay member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a delegate from the Northwest Iowa Conference to the General Conference of 1908, held at Baltimore.

CHARLES E. BOIES was born in Boone County, Illinois, January 15, 1859, and died at a hospital in Chicago, July 2, 1920. Burial was at Quasqueton, Iowa. He attended common schools and Sycamore, Illinois, High School. In 1873 he came with his parents to a farm near Quasqueton, Buchanan County, Iowa. He followed farming near Quasqueton until 1890 when he engaged in the livery and hotel business and live stock buying. In 1896 he removed to Quasqueton and in 1902 to Independence, following live stock buying. In 1908 he went on a farm in Sumner township, Buchanan County, but in 1919 again removed to Independence. He was very successful in business and was a most useful citizen. He held several township offices, and in 1905 to 1907 was a member and chairman of the county board of supervisors. In 1916 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1918, serving in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. He was renominated for that office a short time before his death. He was a member of the Masonic order, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and an active member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, February 23, 1865, and died at Waterloo, Iowa, June 12, 1920. In 1868 he was brought by his parents in their removal to a farm near Reinbeck, Grundy County, Iowa. He was graduated from the Reinbeck schools and from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1889, and commenced the practice of law in Reinbeck. He served as county attorney of Grundy County in 1893 and 1894 and removed in 1895 to Waterloo and formed a partnership with C. D. Kern, which continued two years. In 1897 he was appointed city solicitor of Waterloo and held the position eight years, during which time he handled much important litigation for the city. In 1900 he formed a partnership with O. C. Miller which continued until 1911 when Mr. Miller removed from Waterloo. In 1912 he associated himself with James G. Clark in the practice, which continued until June 1, 1919, when, on the death of Judge Mullan, he was appointed district judge. He served in this position less than a year when he was stricken with paralysis, from which he died. He had a high standing as a lawyer and a citizen.

THOMAS LEE MAXWELL was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 23, 1851, and died at Creston, Iowa, August 28, 1920. Burial was at Corning, Iowa. He removed with his parents, Thomas and Ann Maxwell, to Industry, Illinois, in 1860. In 1874 he came to Cromwell, Iowa, and taught school there and at Prescott until 1878 when he was elected county superintendent of Adams County. He was admitted to the bar at Afton in September, 1879, and in 1880 actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Corning. In 1881 he was elected representative and served in the Nineteenth General Assembly. In 1884 he removed to Creston and engaged in the practice of law. In 1892 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District against Colonel Hepburn. In 1895 he removed to Des Moines, but in 1901 returned to Corning and engaged in stock raising and the practice of law. In 1905 he removed again to Creston and renewed his practice there. He was elected district judge of the Third Judicial District and served eight years, 1911-1918, declining re-election, after which he again entered practice and was engaged therein at the time of his death.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 3, 1833, and died at Biloxi, Mississippi, March 7, 1915. Interment was in Washington County, Iowa. When he was twelve years old he removed with his parents to Brooke County, Virginia, later a part of West Virginia. Here he was graduated from the Scientific Department of Bethany College. In 1858 he came to Washington County, Iowa, and taught school. In 1860 he returned to Virginia, but in a few years came back to Iowa and settled on a farm in Cedar Township, Washington County. In 1873 he was elected representative, on the Anti-monopoly ticket, and served in the Fifteenth General Assembly.

THOMAS HEDGE was born in Burlington, Iowa, June 24, 1844, and died in that city, November 28, 1920. His parents were Thomas and Eliza Burr (Eldridge) Hedge, both of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He attended common school in Burlington, and Denmark Academy, Denmark, Lee County. He then entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1861. For a year he worked as a clerk for the banking firm of Lauman-Hedge & Co., of Burlington, but in 1862 entered Yale University. He enlisted in the spring of 1864 as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, and became second lieutenant of Company G of that regiment. At the end of the war he returned to Yale and was graduated in 1867. He attended Columbia Law School where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1869. He then returned to Burlington and entered the law office of P. Henry Smyth, but later formed a partnership with Joseph W. Blythe, which lasted until Mr. Blythe's death. In 1898 he was elected representative in Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1900, 1902 and 1904, serving in the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth congresses, when he voluntarily retired from public life. He was an able lawyer of brilliant parts, a good business man, and a useful citizen to his city and state.

HOMER C. BOARDMAN was born at Troy, Vermont, February 22, 1849, and died at Los Angeles, California, September 11, 1920. He came with his parents in their removal to Lyons, Iowa, in 1855. He attended common school at Lyons and was graduated from the Commercial Department of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. In 1874 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and for a few years was a traveling salesman for a millinery firm. In 1879 he removed to Nevada, Iowa, and with his brother, W. K. Boardman, formed the firm of Boardman Bros., which for over twenty years conducted a very extensive business in buying and shipping produce, especially butter, eggs, and poultry. He was a member of the Nevada City Council from 1882 to 1887, was mayor of Nevada, 1888 to 1892, and was a member of the board of education for twenty-one years. He was elected senator in 1893 and served in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. In 1902 he removed to Okene, Oklahoma, where he was in the banking and lumber business until 1912 when because of failing health he retired and removed to Los Angeles, California.

MALCOM FORMAN MCNIE was born in New York City, September 27, 1848, and died at Long Beach, California, December 16, 1920. He was brought by his parents on their removal to Iowa in 1856, attended common school and Western College at Western, Linn County, taught school several years and in 1875 engaged in farming and stock raising in Harrison Township, Benton County, which vocation he followed until 1910. He became a director in the State Bank of Vinton and was

active in civil and religious organizations. In 1901 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1903, serving in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. In 1910 he removed to Long Beach, California. Here he was elected to the Long Beach City Council, was a director in the Marine and Commercial Savings Bank of Long Beach, organized the Iowa Society of Long Beach and was its first president, and was appointed a member of the Public Welfare Commission and a probation officer of Los Angeles County.

JOHN C. KELLY was born in Courtland County, New York, February 26, 1852, and died at Sioux City, Iowa, October 27, 1920. In 1863 he removed with his parents to Washington, D. C., and in 1866, on the death of his father, Thomas C. Kelly, took the latter's place in the Government Printing Office. In 1873 he removed to Iowa and soon thereafter acquired an interest in the *Des Moines Leader*. In 1880 he disposed of his interests in Des Moines, removed to Sioux City and purchased the *Sioux City Tribune*. In 1893 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Northern District of Iowa. He cared little for holding official position, but took great interest in political affairs. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888 and helped nominate Cleveland and Thurman. In 1896 he declined to follow Mr. Bryan and thereafter was independent, defining his affiliation as that of Progressive Republican. He supported A. B. Cummins in his series of political contests. He was an able editor and leader.

FERGUSON FLEMMING ROE was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 18, 1832, and died at Castana, Iowa, January 5, 1920. His parents were Frederick and Catharina (Breakfield) Roe. He attended country school in his youth and at eighteen years of age, 1850, was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade. In 1852 he removed to Union City, Indiana, and started a forge of his own, but in 1855 removed to Monona County, Iowa, obtained some land and began improving it. For the following few years he farmed in summer and taught school in winter, teaching two winters in Story County and then in Monona County. He helped organize his (Center) township and taught the first term of school within its borders the winter of 1861-2. He became a successful farmer and stockman. In 1869 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, and in 1887 was elected representative and re-elected in 1889, serving in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third general assemblies.

JACOB W. RICH was born at Marcellus, New York, September 21, 1838, and died at Iowa City, Iowa, June 12, 1920. He removed to Iowa in his youth and in October, 1861, when living at Janesville, Bremer County, enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, as a private and served until December 23, 1862, when he was discharged for phys-

ical disability. He then taught school for some time and was a student at the State University of Iowa from 1867 to 1870. From 1871 to 1886 he was editor of the *Vinton Eagle*, being part owner first with W. W. Hanford and later with Bernard Murphy. From 1886 to 1892 he was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and from 1892 to 1898 was University librarian. He was on the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society at Iowa City for several years during his later life. He was the author of "Battle of Shiloh," thought to be the best account of that notable contest.

HANSON B. WATTERS was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 9, 1840, and died at West Liberty, Iowa, June 15, 1920. His father was Dr. William W. Watters. In 1851 he was brought by his parents on their removal to a farm in Goshen Township, Muscatine County, Iowa. He attended rural schools and Western College, at Western, Linn County, Iowa. On August 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second Iowa Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Coffeerville, Mississippi, but recovered and rejoined his regiment. At the end of his enlistment he re-enlisted and served to the end of the war, being mustered out September 19, 1865, at Selma, Alabama. He returned home and engaged in farming. In 1890 he removed to West Liberty. In 1893 he was elected representative and re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sixth extra general assemblies.

NORMAN DENSMORE was born at Riga, New York, September 19, 1829, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 11, 1920. He attended common school and high school in New York and was one year in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. He taught school several terms in Wisconsin and worked at farming. In 1877 he removed to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1883 he was elected representative and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twentieth and Twenty-first general assemblies. He was active in promoting co-operative organizations among farmers, especially in insurance. He was an officer in the Cerro Gordo County Mutual Insurance Association, was a director in the Iowa Mutual Tornado Insurance Association, and in 1905 became president of that great organization and removed to Des Moines, executing the duties of the position until a few months before his death.

CHARLES R. CLARK was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, December 28, 1842, and died at Montezuma, Iowa, November 7, 1920. He was a student in the academy at New Hampton, and later, at Meridian, New Hampshire, and was graduated from the latter in 1863. He taught school several years in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, removed to Iowa in 1866 and for a time was principal of schools at Le Claire, but

in the fall of that year he went to Montezuma as principal of public schools there, and continued as such for twelve years. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar. During his over forty years of practice he was for a while in partnership with W. R. Lewis, then with Thomas A. Cheshire, and latterly with his son, Charles W. Clark. For fifty-two years he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School at Montezuma. He was a good lawyer, a successful business man, and a useful citizen.

WILLIAM EATON was born near Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, October 9, 1849, and died at Sidney, Iowa, December 3, 1920. He was graduated from Denmark Academy in June, 1872, taught school and attended the State University of Iowa, and was graduated in June, 1874. In October of that year he located at Sidney and engaged in the practice of law, forming a partnership with Colonel A. R. Anderson. He was county attorney of Fremont County from 1887 to 1890. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1900. In 1893 he was elected state senator and served in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth general assemblies, being a capable and influential legislator. As a lawyer he was quite successful, his practice being one of the most extensive of any in his part of the state. He also had farming and other business interests.

THEOPHILUS W. BENNETT was born near Crawfordsville, Washington County, Iowa, December 1, 1852, and died at Long Beach, California, February 2, 1920. Burial was at Lenox, Iowa. He received his education in common schools, at Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, at the State University of Iowa, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, being graduated from the latter in 1877. He began the practice of medicine at Crawfordsville, but removed to Lenox in 1882, where he practiced for thirty-five years. Because of failing health he removed to California, where he resided for a few years before his death. Successful in his practice and active as a citizen, he was a member of the board of education, president of the First National Bank of Lenox, and was elected senator in 1908 and served in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth general assemblies.

JAMES ELLICKSON was born at Mount Norris, Wisconsin, September 4, 1859, and died at Thompson, Iowa, February 12, 1916. He came to Winnebago County in 1881. In 1887 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1891 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. Soon thereafter he became manager of the Northern Lumber Company at Thompson, also was interested in the grain business there, was the first mayor of the town, was a member of the school board, was justice of the peace, was postmaster, and was connected with banking there.

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 ERRATA

- Page 267, "S. S. Prentice" should be "S. S. Prentiss."
- Page 317, "Major Franklin Judge Gary" should be "Major Franklin Jude Gary."
- Page 392, "In 1867 he was offered the mission to Switzerland by President Grant," should be "by President Johnson."
- Page 392, "President Hays" should be "President Hayes."
- Page 399, The notable death sketch of Alva Frisbie is confused with another, but is published correctly on page 556.
- Page 506, "L. P. Cary" should be "L. P. Cory."
- Page 543, "14,500 gallons of whisky" should be "74,500 gallons of whisky."
- Page 547, "Dr. Oberholtzer" should be "Dr. Oberholzer."

